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North Carolina State Flag

EDITORIAL

THE Constitution of the United States was written by men of purpose and of character. Theirs was a gigantic task to bring order and hope out of chaos. The great ideal that had given birth to unity in the struggle for freedom was threatened with extinction. The fulfillment of the American dream seemed lost.

Their wisdom and devotion through compromise brought forth a new Constitution which provides the oldest established government in the world today. It has given hope to millions and has pointed a better day for mankind. Under its wise provisions, human relationships may develop until America's dream comes true.

INJUSTICE and wrong do exist and will continue under any government until selfishness and greed are no more, or until the majority of the people will that justice and truth shall reign.

To the people of this day is the privilege and responsibility of

proving that citizens are worthy of their Constitution and that they are determined to preserve its protecting power and apply it to the emergencies of this day. It is a serious thought to any people that they have just the government they deserve, and that within their own hands, all power lies.

IF THE blessed charter is not to be lost—to become a mere scrap of paper—citizens must rise to proclaim it; to know it; to believe in it; and to make its guarantees real, with every man secure from violence and wrong. It can be done!

The task is a challenge for the present generation equal to any the world has ever known. Liberty is on trial and her enemies are legion. Only as her friends meet their responsibilities, know whereof they are blessed by the powers that lie within their Constitution, will they rise to defend her principles and justify their inheritance.

FLORENCE HAGUE BECKER.

Story of the North Carolina Flag

MRS. J. A. YARBROUGH

THE flag is a symbol of great antiquity and from earliest ages has commanded respect and reverence from practically all nations and peoples. Ancient records show it to be of sacred origin and under its folds, armies of old marched to war, relying upon its divine blessing and protection.

Throughout the civilized world, the flag today stands as the emblem of the national spirit and patriotism of the people over whom it floats, commanding respect, inspiring patriotism and instilling loyalty both in peace and in war.

In addition to our national flag, which represents our national spirit and honor, each state in the Union has its flag, expressive of its own distinctive ideals. Many state flags consist of the coat of arms of that state, upon an appropriate field.

The first state flag of North Carolina is said to have been fashioned on this plan, but the first recorded legislation in the matter of establishing a state flag, was in 1861, when the constitutional convention which declared secession from the Union on May the 20th, adopted what it termed a state flag. Col. John D. Whitford of Craven County, who introduced the ordinance was made chairman of a committee which secured the aid and advice of William Jarl Brown, an eminent artist of Raleigh. He submitted a design calling for a red field, with a white star in the center, the date May the 20th 1775 above the star and May 20th 1861, below, while two equal bars, the upper blue and the lower white, joined the field. This model was accepted and the ordinance was ratified June 22nd 1861.

This flag existed until 1885, when on Feb. 5th, Gen. Johnstone Jones introduced a bill in the North Carolina legislature providing for a new state flag. The design showed a blue field, containing a white star, with the letter N on the left and the letter C on the right. Above the star was the date May 20th 1775, while below was the date of April 12th 1776. The fly of the flag con-

sisted of two equally proportioned bars, the upper red, the lower white. The bill was ratified March 5th 1885.

Of paramount significance to every North Carolinian are the two dates on the flag, which mark proud days in N. C. history. The first May 20th 1775, keeps alive in our memories the act of a loyal group of Mecklenburg men. On the 19th day of May, a weary messenger rode into Charlotte with the news of the bloodshed at Lexington. The little town was filled with people who were there to attend a meeting called by Thomas Polk, colonel of the county. Eagerly they crowded around the rider and upon hearing of the killing of American citizens, with one accord cried, "Let us be independent."

At the meeting in the little log courthouse, they adopted a set of resolutions written by Dr. Ephriam Brevard, in which they declared themselves independent of the English King and solemnly pledged their lives, their fortunes and their most sacred honor to the maintenance of that independence. On the next day, May 20th, more than one year before independence was declared at Philadelphia, the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was signed by the members and read aloud from the door of the courthouse. Thus while others were seeking friendly relations with England, these sturdy Mecklenburgers, realizing the futility of further proposals, declared themselves a free and self governing people.

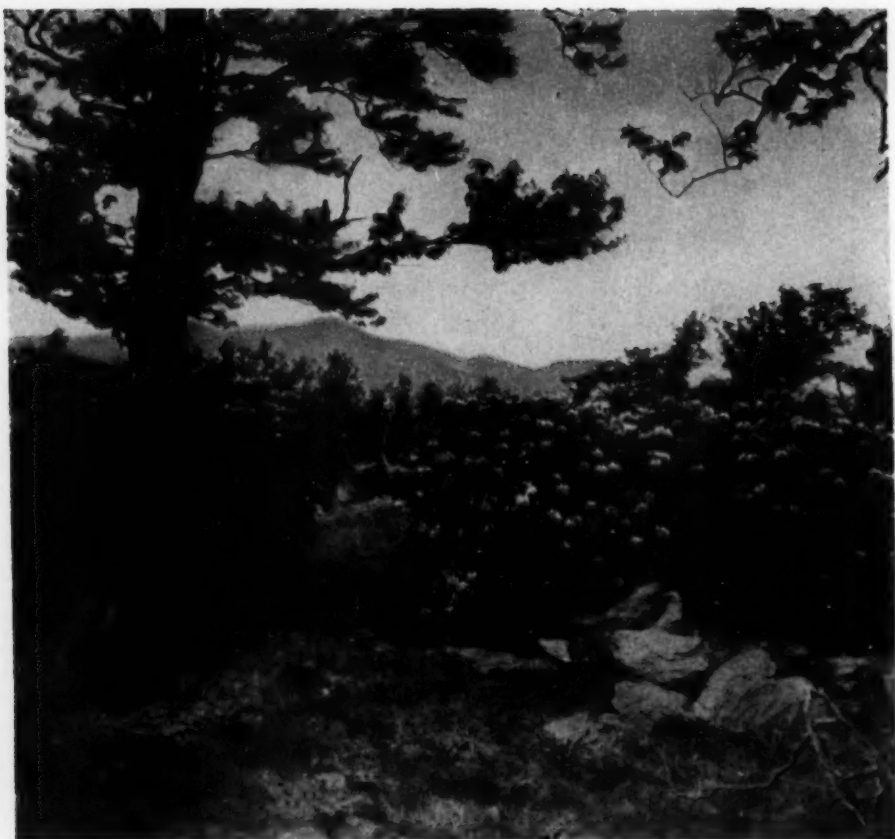
The second date, April 12th 1776, commemorates the day on which the Halifax Convention directed the N. C. members in the Continental Congress to vote for a separation from England. Hopeless of righting American wrongs by the means already used, the members of the Congress unanimously voted for absolute separation, although a British fleet manned with soldiers was at that moment lying in Carolina waters. Fittingly indeed are these two dates united on North Carolina's flag.

"In the Land of the Sky"



Asheville Chamber of Commerce

A "CLOSE UP" OF NORTH CAROLINA'S GORGEOUS RHODODENDRON



Asheville Chamber of Commerce

RHODODENDRON ON THE CREST OF THE CRAGGY RANGE

*"These are the breath of Beauty—are Herself
In these she lives; but more than all besides—
More than all peaks, and all their wind-swept slopes
All towering oaks, all gold of mounting sun,
All argent of the moon, all gleaming streams—
She lives in one small blossom, one small tree
The Rhododendron."*

—From "The Pageant of the Rhododendron."

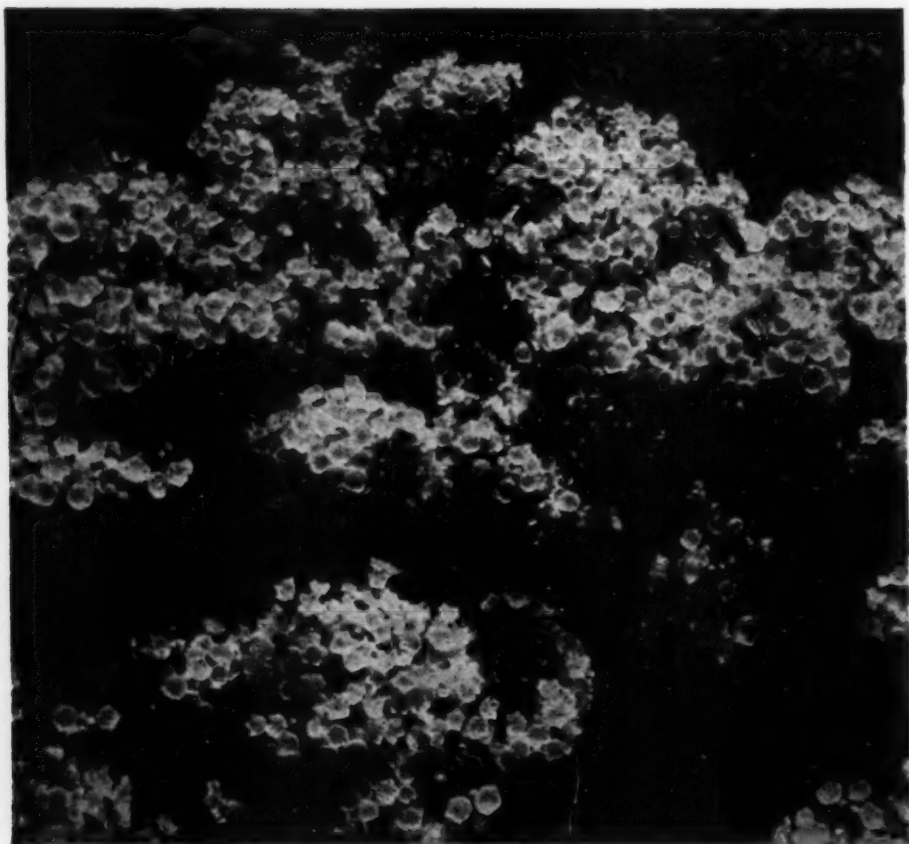


Asheville Chamber of Commerce

RHODODENDRON ON SUMMIT OF MOUNT PISGAH IN THE PISGAH NATIONAL FOREST

*"Rhodora! if the sages ask thee why
This charm is wasted on the earth and sky,
Tell them, dear, that if eyes were made for seeing,
Then Beauty is its own excuse for being;
Why thou wert there, O rival of the rose,
I never thought to ask, I never knew,
But, in my simple ignorance suppose
The self-same power that brought me here, brought you."*

—Ralph Waldo Emerson.



Asheville Chamber of Commerce

MOUNTAIN LAUREL BLOOMING IN THE FAMOUS "PINK BEDS" SECTION OF THE PISGAH NATIONAL FOREST

On the slopes of the mountains in the "Land of the Sky" bloom the renowned wild gardens of Rhododendron, Mountain Laurel and Azalea. Many thousands of acres are included in the areas covered by these gorgeous blooms which line the highways leading to the mountain summits. The mountain flower season reaches its height during the Rhododendron Festival, which is an outstanding annual summer event at Asheville. This is a gay celebration in keeping with the brilliance of color with which nature decks the mountains at this season. Unusual sports events, spectacles and pageants fill the days and nights of Festival Week with interest for the visitor. Paved highways lead to wild gardens which are superior in sheer beauty to any cultivated areas in the world.

American Principles of Government

FRANCIS C. WILSON

THE Constitution of the United States was not evolved out of the inner consciousness of a few men of genius. In the evolution of man, there seems always to have been an appointed time for great advances to commence. The Revolution was one of those epochs which marked the beginnings of a great step forward, but the struggle was no more than the culmination of centuries of effort to give expression and to put into actual execution the aspirations of the English-speaking people. The aim was to bring about for all time the end of government of men and to substitute for absolutism a government of laws made for and by the governed. The American version of that ideal was furnished by the Constitution of the United States. By that instrument the American people announced to a skeptical World that they would be governed only by the instrumentalities of government they there set up, and only by the law they thereby established; they reserved to themselves the power of change or revision; they asserted the right to be the arbiters of their own fate, the rulers of their own destiny. The Constitution put into effect as a living charter of government the solemn affirmation of the Declaration of Independence that:

"We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed, that whenever any form of Government becomes destructive of these Ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its Foundation on such Principles, and organizing its Powers in such Form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness."

And in safety and happiness the American people have lived, flourished and grown

great as a Nation under the Constitution for nearly one hundred and fifty years.

There has been passed in brief review before you the general aims of the people when they adopted the Constitution. It is now important to consider the means which they employed to ensure the blessings they proposed to enjoy and to perpetuate.

The delegates to the Constitutional Convention were in many instances, men of learning and exceptional ability. They were familiar with the history in ages past of the rise and fall of pure democracies, of representative governments, and of limited as well as unlimited monarchies. The weaknesses and causes of failure they understood. Profiting by that knowledge they undertook to erect a government upon foundations free from the defects which had precipitated the downfall of previous efforts, and without flaws which made encroachments upon the liberties of the people easy of ingress and difficult to resist. So it happened that power was distributed to forestall concentration and possible misuse by one or more of those invested with authority. A department was established to make the laws,—the legislative; another to execute the laws,—the executive; and a third to construe the laws,—the judicial. To each was delegated certain duties and powers, express or implied, and the field of the activities and functions of each was thereby limited and restricted. All powers not thus delegated were reserved in the people and the States. Thus, the executive department cannot make laws, it can only execute them; the legislative department cannot execute laws, it can only make them; and if either attempts to usurp the authority of the other or to exceed the powers delegated to it, then the Supreme Court comes to judgment and the offender in usurpation is confined to legitimate fields of activity, or a law not made pursuant to the Constitution is declared unconstitutional and therefore a nullity. By such means did the people guided by the wisdom of the Constitution-makers and solicitous of their liber-

ties and freedom, seek to protect and preserve them from the predatory and those lustful for power.

Furthermore, Congress was prohibited from passing laws concerning or denying, and officials were denied the power to so act as to deprive the individual of, certain inherent rights sacred to a free people. Such were freedom of speech, press and religion, the right to keep and bear arms for National defense, to be secure against unreasonable search and seizure, to have due process of law whereby no person should be compelled to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime except upon indictment of a grand jury, or be placed in jeopardy twice for the same crime, or be compelled to be a witness against himself in a criminal case, or be deprived of life, liberty or property without the opportunity to appear and be heard in his own defense; the right to the equal protection of the laws, protection from slavery and involuntary servitude except as punishment for crime; the right of the person charged with crime to have a speedy trial, to be informed as to the accusation and to be confronted with the witnesses against him, and to have compulsory process for witnesses in his favor and to have counsel to represent him; excessive bail and fines are forbidden and cruel and unusual punishments must not be inflicted. By explicit recital of these and other rights they held most dear, the people expressly excluded them from the domain of legislation by Congress and made sure that no official could invade them. So too they secured for the minority immunity from the tyranny of majorities.

We have observed that powers not delegated to the three departments of government were reserved to the people and the states. Since the people are the reservoir of all power and the well spring of all authority, it would appear unnecessary to say that what they had not voluntarily given out of the common store, they retained for themselves. But there was a reason for this apparent excess of caution. Local self-government as represented by the States and their minor civil divisions such as cities, towns, counties and townships, was a possession as highly treasured as any which the Colonists had won by the Revolution. They had experienced unwarranted inter-

ference in their local affairs by remote control in King and Parliament, and more immediate meddling by Governors vested with authority from the same source, and they did not intend to set up a super-government which might assert similar authority. So, in the most explicit language, they said that while they voluntarily surrendered much to the central government for the administration of matters affecting all the people in common throughout the Union, yet in local matters they reserved the right to rule themselves as they decreed through the officials and representatives they elected in States, Counties, townships, cities and towns.

Briefly the foregoing presents a sketch, accurate in outline I hope, of the motive and meaning of our Constitution, which was not the work of infallibility. No one recognized that fact more clearly than the men who wrote it. Hamilton, Madison and Jay expressed their doubts, but at the same time each believed it to be the best that could be accomplished under the existing circumstances. If changes were needed, and no one questioned that as a probability, the way was left by amendment to meet changed conditions. The Constitution has been amended twenty-one times, and it may be amended as many times again and more, but the power to amend remains with the people who alone can consummate it.

We will assume from what has been said that you will comprehend the spirit of the Constitution, the purpose behind it and written into it to secure for the people their inherent rights and to keep always unimpaired their control of the machinery of government. The people were the law-givers and no power, no authority could rise above or be superior to the Instrument in which their will was expressed; they were to be governed by a law of their own making and not by laws promulgated by a ruler whose will to dictate was supreme.

Of such is our kingdom, and the glory is progress unparalleled in the history of the World. And yet there are those in America who would change all this and revert to some one or another system which would substitute for our government of law with the people as the law givers, a government of men in the person of one man, a dictator, or in the form of a minority arrogating to itself the power to impose its will upon the

great majority. Let us for a moment look at such governments as they exist today in a distracted World.

The Communist party in Russia at this writing has roughly two million members out of a population of one hundred sixty million people. That party with Stalin at the helm rules Russia. The power it possesses it seized by brutal force and ruthless violence, and it retains supremacy by the same barbaric measures as were employed by Ivan the Terrible. Opposition is liquidated,—that is to say those out of sympathy with the rulers are shot without trial or exiled to Siberia, and an army of spies infests every community seeking the unconverted for liquidation. Freedom of press and speech cannot, of course, exist under such conditions, and the inherent rights of the individual, as we know them, are totally bankrupt,—Stalin and his Communist Party have liquidated all of them. Article I of the Soviet Civil Code says: "Dictatorship is a power which relies on force; it is limited by no law, and is subject to no rules to direct it." The Czar of all the Russias claimed no greater power, asserted no more arrogant supremacy. At least the Russian people under the Czars could worship God, a privilege now denied them. The religion of Russia is the State and the State is Stalin and his minority party.

Such a government could not survive without stern regimentation of every activity, and repressive measures which recognize no limits. So we find the people collectivized,—forced to work for the State, to surrender to the State all they possess or acquire except only such things as the State permits them to retain for sustenance, shelter, and covering. The individual is reduced to economic slavery, his freedom of action fettered by rules and laws whose purpose is to hold him rigidly in that bondage. The dictatorship of the proletariat is in truth the dictatorship of Stalin and the two million members of the Communist Party kept in power by a standing army of six hundred thousand men and a spy system the like of which the World has never seen.

And this is the form of government which the communist party in the United States would force by violence upon America. It is idle to say that such a form of political lunacy could never take root here. It is

criminal to shut our eyes to what is going on in our midst everywhere. While we sit by and contemplate the antics of the soap-box orator and parades under the red flag with amused toleration, their propagandists are spreading poison and finding converts in the drawing-rooms of the rich as well as in the cottages of the workers and in the ranks of the distressed and dissatisfied which we always have with us.

The inertness of one hundred sixty million uneducated Russians has made possible largely the imposition of this political monster upon them; in the inertness of one hundred twenty-five million educated Americans lurks the same danger. It is the inertness which is the potent factor and not whether one people is educated and the other not. A militant minority everlastingly on the job will not be effectively arrested in the achievement of its purpose by an inert, indifferent majority however numerous and well educated.

However much they may differ in economic aims, the political theory of the followers of Lenin and Stalin is not so very different from that which has placed in power a Mussolini and a Hitler. True the Italian and the German reached for power and grasped it by peaceful means, whereas the Russian walked through the carnage of Revolution to attain the same height but once in the saddle of dictatorship their methods have the characteristics common to absolutism in all ages of the World's history. Medievalism produced no ruler more absolute.

Mussolini struts across the stage of World politics, another Scipio Africanus, except that the palaces and possessions of Carthage offered opportunity for plunder and the exaltation of the power of Rome which by comparison with the mud huts of Addis Ababa and the bleak hills and deserts of Ethiopia carries conquest by Roman arms from the heights of the sublime to the depths of the ridiculous. Hitler dangles before the eyes of a dazzled people the glowing picture of a Germany triumphant over all her enemies, reconstructed to the Hohenzollern pattern of a Nation dominant in Europe. Stalin shows his subjects a World converted to a dictatorship of the proletariat, if not peacefully then by force and violence, and the

Communist party with headquarters in Moscow ruling the Universe. All to the same purpose each strives to concentrate attention upon national aggrandizement and thereby to distract attention from the miserable status of political bondage to which the subject people have sunk. Each proclaims that he is the state and by the destruction of individual freedom and liberty makes good the claim. There can be no lasting peace, no hope of rest from war nor the rumors of war, no surcease from the agonies of anticipation of the horrors of a conflict under present day conditions, while such men and governments persist on Earth. The happiness and fate of millions are dependent upon the despotic will of three men.

I have mentioned the inertness of the American people in the presence of danger in our very midst. But there are other threats to our institutions not so apparent and yet in some respects more dangerous.

With armed aggression seeking the conquest of defenseless nations, with Europe in a turmoil of rival ambitions and racial enmities fanned to a white heat by demagoguery, with Japan launched upon a policy of force to gain a major place in the sun, the pacifist insists that we disarm and abandon our traditional program of an army and navy adequate for efficient defense against any onslaught from within or without. In the pacifist ranks you will find all shades of the red, the slightly pink to the brightest hue. A defenseless America, they think, can be made over to fit the pattern of their theories and ambitions. Their appeal to those who permit sentiment to submerge common sense, that by disarming, America will set an example which will be followed by nations now armed to the teeth for aggression and even now in mid-career to accomplish their ambitions by force of arms, is as devoid of reality as the dream that by example mankind can be made perfect. The Supreme Sacrifice upon the Cross produced no such result. A defenseless China is the warring ground of countless factions and an invitation to alien invaders. The communist, the socialist, the devotees of many isms are pacifists not because they truly believe in pacifist doctrine,

but because they realize that only upon the ashes of an America under the Constitution can they hope to erect the edifice of their pet theories. Given an America supine each thinks his particular ism would rise like the Phoenix and the regeneration of the World would follow. So it is that all unite to render helpless the giant who sleeps in fancied security. If they should succeed, nothing is more certain than that out of the resulting chaos would emerge the dictator, another Stalin, or Hitler, or Mussolini.

Pacifism professes principles and purposes of the highest; behind that screen of good intentions lie hidden the deadliest enemies of the Republic. From that safe vantage point they pull the strings and their dupes go forth to preach to our children and our young men and women the doctrine of non-resistance, of the merit of the slacker, of defensive war as a crime against humanity, of preparation for defense of home and fireside as shaking the mailed fist of Mars, of love of country and free institutions as a sentiment no longer worthy of the devoted championship of American youth, of the shameful surrender to the god of war involved in taking the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, of the right of the conscientious objector to live under the Flag and to claim the protection afforded by it, and yet in time of need to refuse to serve beneath its folds.

Subversive teachings such as these do not serve the cause of peace on Earth, goodwill toward men. The greatest influence for peace in the World today is the United States of America. We have the will for peace and the power to give effective expression to a natural volition; render us defenseless and that influence will disappear.

In the state of mind of mankind today weakness encourages the marauding spirit of conquest. The Nation which has not the forces to defend itself, cannot lead in a period when strength in armament alone commands respect and a hearing in any council of Nations. China has a population far more numerous than ours, and resources probably as great, if not greater,

and yet the voice of China raised for peace would be without weight.

Peace is a luminous star which will never be certainly controlled and confined to its beneficent course until the will for it is universal. Meanwhile, it is our duty to face actualities and not to be led astray by arguments based on unrealities and composed of platitudes and appeals to the Christian spirit. After all, the Greatest of all the advocates of peace scourged the money lenders from the Temple.

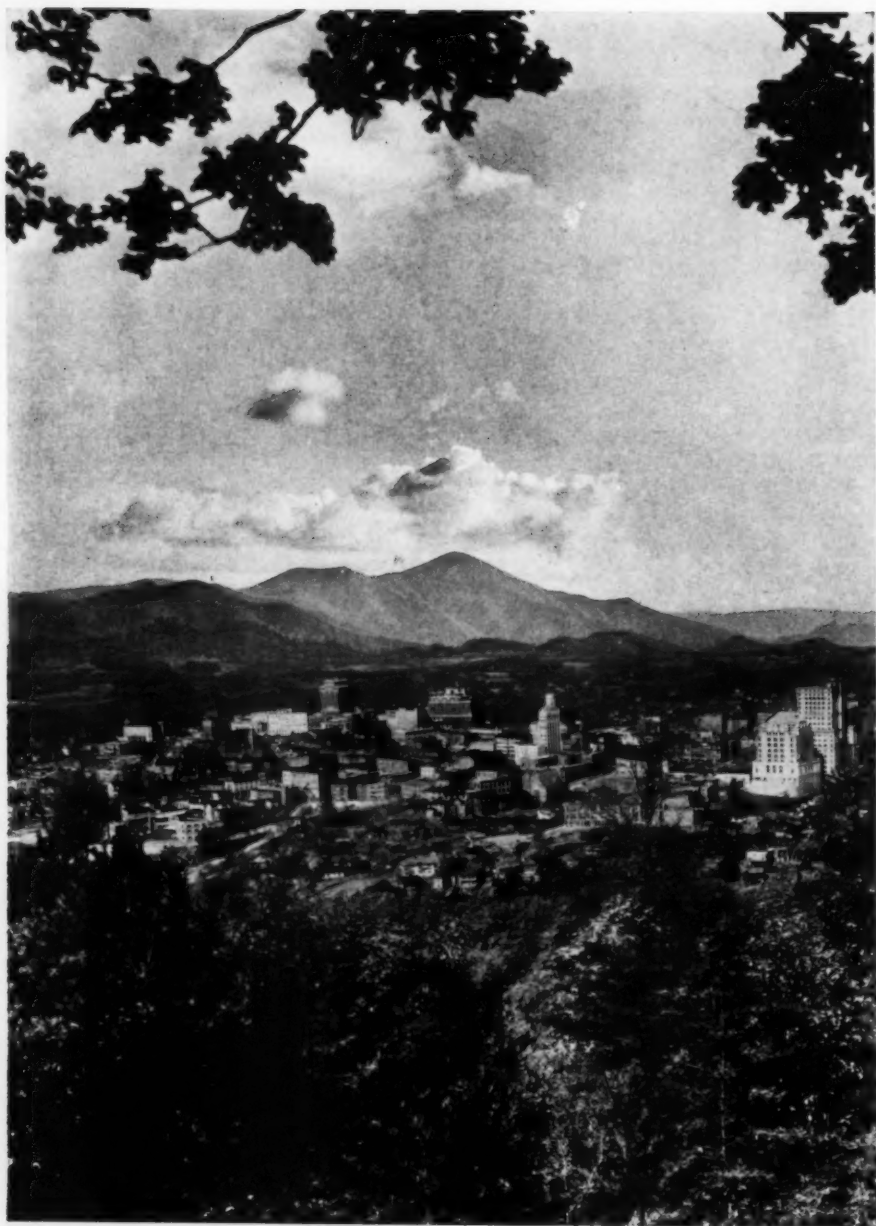
There are those who in all good faith and with undoubted honesty of intention, urge upon us a change in our form of government as established by the Constitution. They advocate by amendment to the Constitution a transfer of many of the most important powers reserved to the States,—what we lawyers call police powers, to the Federal government. These proposals vary greatly, but in common they aim at an increase of the powers of the central government at the expense of the States. The argument is that the great advances made in means of communications and the changes in agriculture, industry and commerce caused by mechanization highly developed and improved methods of production, have introduced factors hitherto non-existent or not of preeminent importance in our economic life which cannot be efficiently dealt with under our present system of government. The law of supply and demand must be controlled and not left to natural adjustments. Production must be kept within bounds fairly level with the demands of the consumer. Power to accomplish these ends must be concentrated and centralized in Congress and the President. Admittedly the reserved powers of the States stand in the way. Thus an amendment to the Constitution to remove that barrier is required.

The plan returns us to first principles, viz, those which the founders of the Constitution had in mind when that instrument was written. These may be briefly stated as the preservation of individual freedom of action, the perpetuation of certain inherent human rights, the protection of property rights, and the retention inviolate of the right of self-government in local affairs.

Now it is readily perceived that if you control production you must necessarily regiment the producer; his right to produce as he desires must be restricted. When that happens his freedom of action disappears. He must accord himself to the decrees of supergovernment. If he refuses to conform, he would be fined or clapped in jail, or both. Thereby he may be restrained of his liberty because he would not agree to surrender his freedom of action. His pursuit of happiness would end right there. But the Declaration of Independence announces the doctrine that the Creator has endowed men with certain inalienable rights and "that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." The Constitution was framed to insure for Americans those rights. If the Constitution is amended as suggested, then the door is opened to regimentation of the people and the consequences mentioned. Already it has been attempted without authority, but the Supreme Court has ruled that the people have not given the power and until they do, it does not exist in Congress or President.

Again the proposers of amendment would disrupt the distribution of authority determined by the grant of powers to the Federal government and those reserved in the people and the States. They would enlarge the one at the expense of the other. By the shuffle the people would surrender a considerable measure of the right of home rule which they withheld from the Federal government. Surely it is for the advocates of change to present proof and not speculations as to possibilities of compensating advantages which would accrue as the result of so radical a shift. Government by remote control through bureaucracy has the odor of the decay of free institutions. It is incumbent upon the supporters of such a change to demonstrate otherwise. Efficiency if it should result, of which we have no assurance, can be purchased at too great a price. The American people will not take to a trade sight unseen especially when their liberty and their right of self-government are at stake.

EDITOR'S NOTE: By courtesy of Mr. Wilson this article is contributed by the Committee on National Defense through Patriotic Education.



BIRDSEYE VIEW OF ASHEVILLE, N. C., IN THE "LAND OF THE SKY"

North Carolina

COME August, 1937, North Carolina will be 350 years old. The fact is, North Carolina will be 353 years old in 1937, for it was in the year 1584, that Philip Amadas and Arthur Barlowe, sailing westward under the good graces of Sir Walter Raleigh, came to what is now North Carolina. It was three years later, in 1587, that the first colony in the New World was established. This took place at what is now Old Fort Raleigh on Roanoke Island. Here, Virginia Dare, first child of English parents, was born in August 18, 1587. From this place disappeared this first white child and all settlers of the fort to furnish history with the intriguing mystery and romance of the "Lost Colony."

To these first explorers and colonizers and to Sir Walter Raleigh who spent so freely of his time and substance to establish here another unit in the British Empire, North Carolina must have been very real indeed! All the hopes and plans of Raleigh, cavalier turned colonizer, were wrapped up in this new land and prove that it was—and did exist. The cross and flag planted in the sand of the beach by Amadas and Barlowe made it an existing part of the Empire.

It was three-quarters of a century after the disappearance of the "Lost Colony" that Charles II named eight of his courtiers Lords Proprietors over a vast, vaguely defined territory, which he named after himself, "Carolina." The influx of settlers from the north and across the sea gave Carolina the nucleus from which has grown the great and powerful state of the present day.

To the visitor, North Carolina is a land of exciting and fascinating contrasts. Within the bounds of the wide Coastal Plain, the rolling uplands of the Piedmont and the majestic upheaval of forest-clad peaks in the west, there is an infinite variety in climate, scenery, altitude and recreational opportunities. The state, a vast declivity, slopes down from the heights of the Great Smoky Mountains at an altitude of nearly 7,000 feet to the level of the Atlantic

Ocean on the east. This vast sweep presents a panorama of unexcelled beauty.

Physically, North Carolina is divided into four sections: Mountains, Piedmont, Sandhills—often included in the Piedmont—and Coastal Plain.

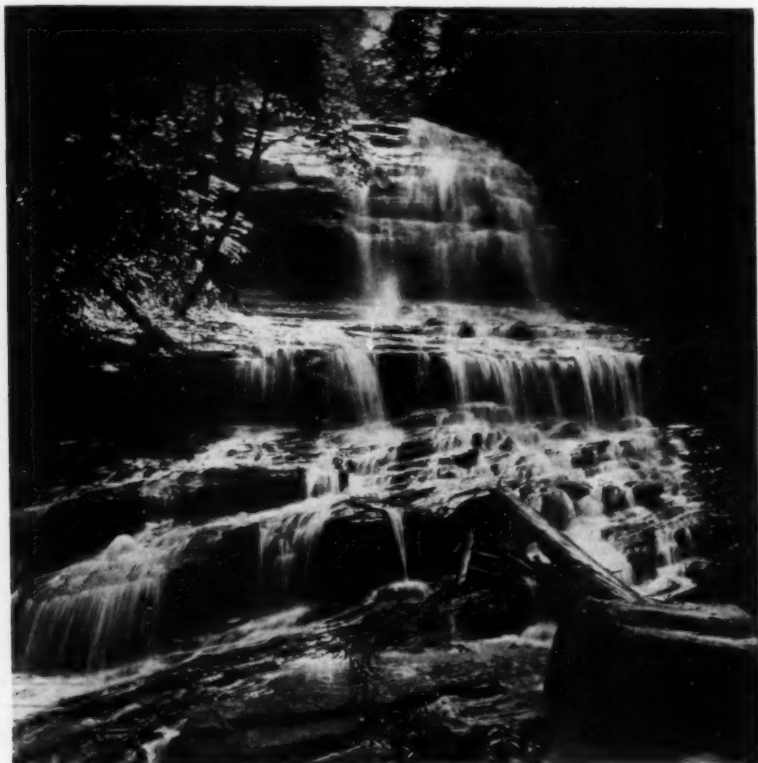
In the Carolina highlands, nature has bestowed her arresting handiwork with an amazing lavishness, forming massive mountain peaks that scale their heights into the very heavens; building towering monoliths that jut abruptly into the air; digging unending gorges and valleys that send their mountains up in bold relief; and spilling from the heights breath-taking beauty in the form of countless waterfalls. Over all is a mantle of green, and during some months great natural garlands of native flowers and blooming shrubs.

Asheville, Blowing Rock, Chimney Rock and Lake Lure, Hendersonville, Brevard, Tryon, and other places too numerous to mention are meccas for thousands of summer tourists and vacationists. This is truly the summer playground of Eastern America.

Mountain streams abound with game trout and the sport of fishing lures large numbers of anglers to this region. National Forests cover thousands of acres, and in them one may spend a summer under canvas in excellent camps provided for vacationists. Horseback and foot trails lead the outdoor minded into a realm of almost unbelievable beauty.

The Great Smoky Mountains National Park in this region in the short space of several years has become the leading National Park in the number of visitors. With the completion of the Park-to-park Highway, a magnificent boulevard connecting the Shenandoah National Park with the Great Smokies, it is altogether probable that this area will draw more visitors than all other National Parks combined.

The Piedmont is a land of rolling hills and valleys. Here is the workshop of North Carolina. With water power development and potentialities as great as exists in any other part of the country, this section



PEARSON'S FALLS NEAR TRYON



WILMINGTON, N. C., HAS FOUR SPLENDID BEACHES: WRIGHTSVILLE, CAROLINA, WILMINGTON AND FORT FISHER. A TYPICAL "WAVE SCENE"

has witnessed an amazing industrial growth. Textiles, leading the nation; Tobacco, ranking first among the states in the value of manufactured tobacco; Furniture, producing more wooden bedroom and dining room furniture than any other state. North Carolina has the largest hosiery mill, towel factory, overall plant, cordage and twine mill, hand-weaving establishment, denim mill, damask mill, underwear factory and second largest aluminum reduction plant in the world.

North Carolina is the first State in the nation to take over all schools and the maintenance of all highways within its borders.

These things are mentioned in connection with the Piedmont Region, for it is here that the greatest industrial development has taken place, making it possible for North Carolina to lead for better schools, better means of transportation and a greater amount of civic growth.

Charlotte, Winston-Salem, Greensboro, Durham, Raleigh, High Point and other cities are centers of great civic, educational, and industrial development.

In the Sandhills, play is almost as intensive as the work which predominates in the Piedmont. This is the thermal belt, the land of the Long-leaf pine. With its abundance of warm, dry sunshine and ideal climate the year 'round, the Sandhills represents a major wintering place for tourists and vacationists in the mid-south. Pinehurst and Southern Pines are two of America's premier winter resorts and are known to thousands of people in this and other lands. Pivotal points from which to see the great beauty of this region are: Fayetteville, Sanford, Rockingham and Lumberton.

Inseparably connected with recreation, the scenic beauty of eastern North Carolina is familiar to large numbers of visitors who admire its charms while participating in the many forms of sport offered on every hand. This applies particularly to the territory adjacent to the larger coastal towns.

Yet, in this region are new vistas of beauty and new arenas for exuberant recreation known only to the natives and sportsmen who come here to hunt and fish.

Excellent beaches are at Wilmington, Morehead City and Beaufort, and at Nags Head on the northern "banks". "The Banks," or Barrier Reef separated from the mainland by large sounds, represents a natural attraction of unusual interest. Cape Hatteras, the grim graveyard of the Atlantic, with its picturesque old lighthouse is here. Kill Devil Hill with its imposing monument to the Wright Brothers, is on "The Banks." In this locality and farther north great sand dunes have been thrown up by the wind. These dunes, some of them 70 feet high, are natural wonders.

In the rivers and lakes of the Coastal Plains, the broad Sounds and in the Atlantic Ocean, fresh and salt water game fish abound. During the winter months these waters are the wintering places of countless numbers of waterfowl. Waterfowl shooting in the Currituck Sound area has long been known as the best on the Atlantic Coast.

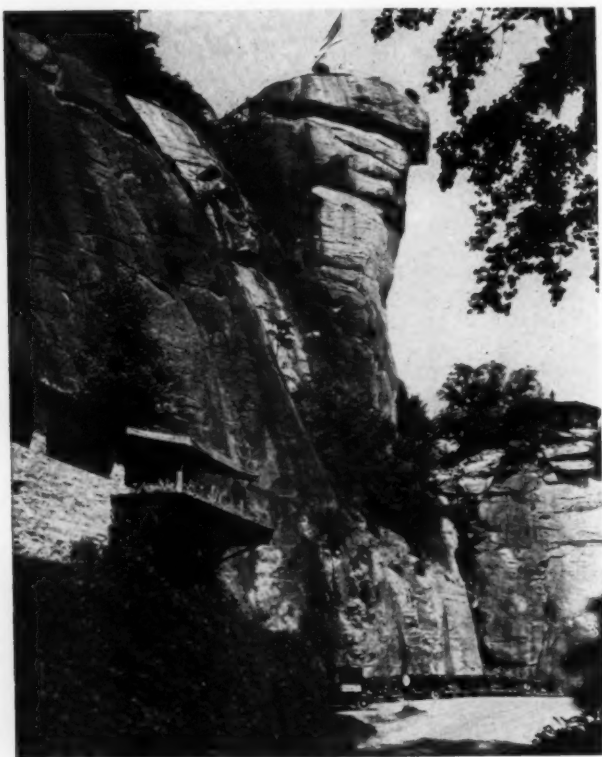
Throughout this region are historic old towns associated with the early history of the State and Nation. Edenton, Elizabeth City, Halifax, Bath, New Bern, Ocracoke, Beaufort and Morehead City, Wilmington and Fayetteville are some of the cities and towns which have written glowing pages in the history of North Carolina.

Modern transportation, which reduces travel time formerly requiring days to hours, is available in every section of North Carolina. Long known for its system of excellent highways, this state is also well covered by main and connecting railway systems, by air, and has in Wilmington, Southport and the port terminal development at Morehead City, three deep sea ports.

With all the attributes that are essential to make your visit a thoroughly enjoyable one, North Carolina, so richly endowed by nature, invites everyone to share her bounties.



HARVESTING PEANUTS IN EASTERN CAROLINA



NANTAHALA GORGE. THE STRIK-
ING MONOLITH, CHIMNEY ROCK

The Old North State

(STATE SONG)

Carolina! Carolina! Heaven's blessings attend her!
While we live we will cherish, protect, and defend her.
Though the scorner may sneer at, and witlings defame her,
Yet our hearts swell with gladness whenever we name her.

Though she envies not others their merited glory,
Say, whose name stands the foremost in Liberty's story?
Though too true to herself e'er to crouch to oppression,
Who can yield to just rule a more loyal submission?

Plain and artless her sons, but whose doors open faster
To the knock of the stranger or the tale of disaster?
How like the rudeness of their dear native mountains,
With rich ore in their bosoms, and with life in their fountains!

And her daughters, the queen of the forest resembling,
So graceful, so constant, to gentlest breath trembling,
And true light-wood at heart, let the match be applied them,
How they kindle and flame, oh! none know but who've tried them!

Then let all who love us love the land that we live in,
As happy a region as on this side of heaven,
Where plenty and freedom, love and peace smile before us,
Raise aloud, raise together, the heart-thrilling chorus!



PEACH ORCHARD IN THE SANDHILLS



SPECTACULAR MOUNTAIN VIEWS GREET THE MOTORIST ON THIS HIGHWAY, THE ASHEVILLE SCENIC HIGHWAY, CIRCLING THE SUMMITS OF THE MOUNTAINS NEAR ASHEVILLE, N. C.



TOBACCO FIELD AT "RENFREW LODGE," COUNTRY HOME OF MR. AND MRS. SYDNEY P. COOPER, VANCE COUNTY, HENDERSON, N. C.

The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence

Charlotte, North Carolina

May 20th 1775

Resolved — That whosoever directly or indirectly abets or in any way form or manner, countenances the invasion of our rights, as attempted by the Parliament of Great Britain, is an enemy to his country, to America, and the rights of man.

Resolved — That we, the citizens of Mecklenburg county do hereby dissolve the political bands which have connected us with the mother country, and absolve ourselves from all allegiance to the British crown, abjuring all political connection with a nation that has wantonly trampled on our rights and liberties and inhumanly shed the innocent blood of Americans at Lexington.

Resolved — That we do hereby declare ourselves a free and independent people, that we are and of right ought to be, a sovereign and self-governing people under the power of God and the general Congress, to the maintenance of which independence we solemnly pledge to each other our mutual co-operation, our lives, our fortunes, and our most sacred honor.

Resolved — That we do hereby ordain and adopt as rules of conduct, all and each of our former laws, and the crown of Great Britain cannot be considered hereafter as holding any rights, privileges, or immunities amongst us.

Resolved — That all officers, both civil and military in this county, be entitled to exercise the same powers and authorities as heretofore; that every member of this delegation shall henceforth be a civil officer, and exercise the powers of a justice of the peace, issue process, hear and determine controversies according to law, preserve peace, union and harmony in the county, and use every exertion to spread the love of liberty and of country, until a more general and better organized system of government be established.

Resolved — That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by express to the President of the Continental Congress assembled in Philadelphia, to be laid before that body.

Abraham Alexander	Chairman.	Adam Alexander
John W. Hall Alexander	Secretary.	Charles Alexander
Edwin Howard		Joshua Wilson
Joseph D. Hall		Wrightell Avery
John Hunter		Wrayburn Bollen
James Harris		William W. Stone
William Hanson		Neil Harrison
John Park		Robert Proton
Richard Perry		John Stencup
Henry Brown		David Kern
Evan Alexander		John Swenson
William Graham		Richard Davis
John Henry		Thomas Bell.
Wrightell Alexander		

The Capitals of North Carolina

DAVID A. LOCKMILLER

PERHAPS no topic in North Carolina, during the first one hundred and twenty-five years of its existence, excited greater interest than the location of the seat of government. At least fourteen localities may claim the distinction of having been the capital of "The Old North State," if by capital we mean that place in which the lawmakers convened. Until 1794, when the General Assembly met in the new statehouse at Raleigh, the legislature migrated from place to place according to the desire of the governors, the highest bid of the various towns, or the exigencies of the occasion. Usually the General Assembly met near the home of the governor or at a place deemed by him to be most convenient to the majority of the members.

Authentic data is lacking on the capitals of North Carolina prior to 1715. In that year the General Assembly convened at the home of Captain Richard Sanderson on Little River in Perquimans County. At this session the legislators revised all of the statutory laws of the colony. In 1720 the seat of government was moved to the court-house at Queen Anne's Creek in Chowan County, and in 1723 Edenton became the capital of the province.

From 1723 to 1745 all sessions of the General Assembly, except the rump session which was held in Wilmington in 1741, were held in Edenton. From 1745 to 1761, with the exception of a meeting at Bath in 1752, the legislature convened at New Bern. After 1761, and until the completion of Governor Tryon's palace at New Bern in 1770, Wilmington frequently had the honor of serving as temporary capital. It was at New Bern in 1774 that a popular assembly, called by the people, met in defiance of and over the protests of the English Royal Governor.

During the Revolution the capital of North Carolina was changed in accordance with the exigencies of the times. Between 1776 and 1794, eight towns—Halifax, New Bern, Hillsboro, Smithfield, Wake Court House (now Raleigh), Salem, Tarboro, and Fayetteville—were designated

as meeting places for North Carolina's wandering legislators.

On April 12, 1776, the General Assembly of the state, in session at Halifax, passed the famous "Halifax Resolves." "This was the first authoritative, explicit declaration, by more than a month, by any colony in favor of full, final separation from Britain." The date of these resolves appears on the state flag of North Carolina. At Hillsboro in 1788 a Convention refused to ratify the Constitution of the United States. However, the Federal Constitution was ratified at Fayetteville the following year and North Carolina entered the Union.

For more than a decade after independence the governors and other state officials administered public affairs from their homes and the records of the legislatures were carted from place to place.

Finally the Convention which met at Hillsboro in 1788, resolved that "this Convention will not fix the seat of government at one particular point, but that it shall be left to the discretion of the Assembly to ascertain the exact spot, provided always, that it shall be within ten miles of the plantation whereon Isaac Hunter now resides, in the County of Wake." In 1791 nine commissioners were appointed to locate and survey the site of the new capital and a committee of five was named to supervise the building of a statehouse "sufficiently large to accommodate with convenience both Houses of the General Assembly, at an expense not to exceed ten thousand pounds."

On March 30, 1792, the commissioners on the location of the capital purchased the Joel Lane plantation of one thousand acres at Wake Court House for approximately \$2,756. The new capital, named in honor of Sir Walter Raleigh, was surveyed the same year, streets and parks were laid out, and lots were sold. The proceeds from the sale of lots were used in building the first statehouse which was located on the site of the present capitol. In November, 1794, the General Assembly met in the new statehouse at Raleigh.

The Battle of Kings Mountain

IT was in the Battle of Kings Mountain the liberty which we today enjoy was really won. Long had it slept in the bosoms of those God-fearing men who struck the decisive blow at this point, but on this mountain it leaped from its hiding into a new-found freedom.

The Kings Mountain Battlefield is situated in York County, South Carolina, about a mile and a half from the State line, but at the time of the Revolution was in North Carolina. The exact spot where the battle was fought has little or no claim as a mountain. The Kings Mountain range is about sixteen miles in length, extending generally from the northeast in North Carolina in a southwesterly course, sending out lateral spurs in various directions. The battlefield is now a national park.

The Battle of Kings Mountain was fought October 7, 1780, and was declared by no less authority than Thomas Jefferson to have been the turning point of the American Revolution.

The opposing forces were about equally divided, as compiled by Draper, eleven hundred on each side. The British forces, composed of Loyalists and Tories, were under command of Colonel Patrick Ferguson and were stationed along this ridge, or arm, of Kings Mountain. So well pleased was Colonel Ferguson with his situation that he made the boast that "God Almighty and all the rebels out of hell" could not move him. Realizing that he was being pursued by the American forces, collected at Cowpens, and fearing that he might be outnumbered and overpowered, and being desirous of making a cleanup job of the affair, he sent to Cornwallis, who was encamped at Charlotte, a distance of about thirty-five miles away, asking him to send Tarleton and his forces to his aid. As the American forces learned from stragglers along the way, Ferguson was making every effort to gain reinforcements in order that a glorious victory might be won for His Majesty, the King, and that he might add laurels to his own crown. But Providence, whom he had so recently challenged, took a hand, as he always takes a hand in every

war, and the waters of Catawba River were so swollen that Cornwallis could not succor his subordinate.

The American forces were composed of the over-mountain men who had assembled at Sycamore Shoals, on the Watauga River, and the Whigs of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, who had joined forces at Cowpens for the purpose of pursuing and getting Ferguson. As the Americans pursued the British from Cowpens they found the population of the thinly settled country much divided. Some were pronounced Tories and sided with the British on every occasion. Some were conscientiously opposed to war and followed the lines of least resistance, being either Whig or Tory as the exigencies of the occasion might demand. Others were lovers of liberty and shared with Patrick Henry in his noble sentiment "Give me liberty, or give me death."

As Colonel Ferguson strutted about on



MONUMENT ON KINGS MOUNTAIN BATTLEFIELD

the ridge and defied the Almighty and most probably ignorant of the nearness of the enemy, and cherished hope that reinforcements would reach him in time for the fight, the Americans were hastening to arrive ahead of Ferguson's reinforcements, and from stragglers along the way gaining information of the British camp and lay of the land. No such word as "fail" entered into the composition or calculations of Campbell and his men.

Having secured the exact location of the camp the Americans, when less than a mile away, dismounted and left a few men in charge of the horses, formed two lines of march intending to entirely surround Ferguson. Colonel Cleveland led the line coming up on the west side of the mountain, and Colonel Campbell led the procession across the ridge just south of the old monument and drawing up on the east and north of Ferguson. The British were now in a pocket with the opening entirely too small to admit of retreat.

The American forces were located according to their leaders, as follows: Look-

ing east just north of the old monument we begin with Campbell and follow around with Sevier, McDowell, Winston, Ham-bright, Cleveland, Lacy, Williams, and back to Shelby, who was facing Campbell.

It is said that the mountain was a veritable volcano of smoke and fire while the earth was rapidly being littered with dead bodies and drenched with blood. After Ferguson fell, Colonel DePeyster, the next in rank, assumed command of the British forces, but within about fifteen minutes despaired and raised the white flag.

When the smoke of battle had cleared away and the dead were numbered it was found that 28 Americans had fallen, while 300 British were slain.

Not a man left to tell the story; those who were not killed were captured. This broke the backbone of the British and so heartened the brave Americans, who were more in quest of God than gold, that they pressed forward and followed up their victory with continued successes until the surrender of the British at Yorktown, a year and twelve days later.

Founders Day

October 11th is Founders Day, the birthday of the National Society. As birthdays are days of refreshment of spirit, let us look back upon the work and purpose of these splendid women and rededicate ourselves to our unfinished task. Let their vision be our inspiration!

Celebrate the day in your chapters and renew the spirit of service to your country!

FLORENCE HAGUE BECKER,
President General, N. S. D. A. R.



"THE TRUE AND LIVELY PORTRAITURE
OF THE HONOURABLE AND LEARNED
KNIGHT S. WALTER RALEIGH"



THE LOG CHAPEL AT FORT RALEIGH. FRANK STICK, ELIZABETH CITY, ARCHITECT

The Fort Raleigh Restoration

CHARLES CHRISTOPHER CRITTENDEN

Secretary, North Carolina Historical Commission

ONE of the most significant historical spots in the United States is Fort Raleigh, on Roanoke Island, in northeastern North Carolina, where the first English colony on the continent of North America was planted. Though the colony failed, it was of tremendous importance in that it presaged the founding of other English colonies which were successful.

Sir Walter Raleigh's efforts to establish a colony in the New World are among history's most romantic episodes. In 1584 Amadas and Barlow, two ship captains sent out by Raleigh, visited what is now the North Carolina coast, and selected Roanoke Island as a suitable spot for a settlement. The next year Sir Richard Grenville came with his fleet and left 108 men on the island. These men erected a number of buildings, but departed the following summer, when Sir Francis Drake chanced to come along. A few weeks later Grenville returned, and this time left 15 men at Fort Raleigh, the name of the settlement which had been made. These 15 probably were massacred by the Indians, for no trace of them was found the following year. In 1587 Raleigh made his greatest effort at colonization, when he sent a total of 121 men, women, and children to settle "the city of Raleigh in Virginia." Soon after the arrival of the settlers, there was born on Roanoke Island Virginia Dare, the first child of English parents born in the New World. Shortly afterward John White, governor of the colony and grandfather of Virginia Dare, returned to England for supplies. Due to the crisis with Spain, he was prevented from returning for several years, and when he did finally come back to Roanoke Island in 1590, the colony had disappeared. What its fate was has never been definitely settled, and has been the subject of much speculation.

For more than three centuries the site of the colony was left alone, but as the number of tourists increased, the need became evident for steps to preserve it. Toward the end of the nineteenth century a group of patriotic North Carolinians, interested in preserving this sacred spot, formed the Roanoke Colony Memorial Association and purchased a small surrounding tract. The Association erected a granite tablet on the site of the fort, but otherwise left the area as it was. During the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt it was decided to erect on the grounds a number of buildings representing as closely as possible those of the 1580's. Largely through the efforts of Mr. Frank Stick, an architect of Elizabeth City, this work was undertaken under the CWA, and later was carried on under the ERA. At the present time it is being continued and rapidly brought to conclusion under the WPA.

The area consists of 16.45 acres of sandy soil, on which is a fine growth of pine, live oak, and other trees. On the northeastern side of the island the tract touches Roanoke Sound. The other three sides are surrounded by a palisade approximately eight feet tall. Within the palisade several buildings of simple log construction, with thatched roofs, have been erected or are under construction. There are a keeper's house, a keeper's booth, a church, an engine house, a museum, and the fort proper. The fort, including an area some forty feet square, is surrounded by a palisade about ten feet high, and within is a house of guards, the settlers' last refuge when attacked.

As the number of visitors rapidly increases, Fort Raleigh is coming to receive that larger share of the nation's attention which it so richly deserves.

North Carolinians at Valley Forge

MRS. J. A. FORE

IN the spring of 1777, Gen. Francis Nash's brigade of six North Carolina regiments set out from Wilmington, North Carolina, to join the "Grand Army" at Middlebrook, New Jersey. Washington was so jubilant at this accession to his ranks that he greeted them with a "salute of 13 cannon, each fired 13 times," as a welcome. This addition to the army enabled Washington to present a hold front to Cornwallis who was threatening Philadelphia. The North Carolinians went into quarters at Trenton and took part in the battles of Brandywine, Sept. 11th, and Germantown Oct. 4th. This was a disastrous battle for North Carolina. Gen. Nash was mortally wounded, Col. Buncome and six other officers killed and many of the troops killed or wounded. Pennsylvanians have placed a monument over the grave of Gen. Nash, near Philadelphia. The Congress of the United States also voted a monument to Gen. Nash, which was unveiled July 4th, 1906, at the Guilford (N. C.) battleground. The North Carolina D. A. R. in co-operation with the North Carolina Society of Pennsylvania, have erected a handsome granite and bronze marker to the memory of Gen. Nash, which was unveiled on the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Germantown, October, 1927.

The British taking Philadelphia, which was the seat of the American government, it became necessary to move the American Archives and the Liberty Bell to a place of safety. Colonel Thomas Polk of Mecklenburg County, N. C., with his command, was chosen by Washington to escort and convoy the Bell and the important documents, among which was the Declaration of Independence, to Bethlehem, Pa., to be placed in the care of the Moravians. It is interesting to note, when President Washington visited Charlotte on his Southern tour in 1791, he was the guest of General and Mrs. Polk at a garden party on the grounds of his beautiful colonial home.

In December, 1777, the North Carolinians, with the rest of the army went into

winter quarters at Valley Forge. As the men trudged to this little Pennsylvania village, their shoeless feet marked the frozen road with blood. They were without tents, blankets and sufficient clothes. During that dreadful winter, 50 of the North Carolina troops died and 400 more were ill in camp and in hospitals in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. As soon as Gov. Caswell learned of the suffering of the soldiers, he set workmen to making shoes, clothing and blankets. These, with large quantities of bacon, were sent by wagons to the North Carolinians at Valley Forge. Supplies had also to be sent by the State for the whole army, as communication was only open to the southward and Virginia and North Carolina furnished almost all the food and clothing for Washington's army that winter. By spring, there were 1450 North Carolina men, rank and file, at Valley Forge, besides those killed in battle and who had died from sickness and exposure. At Valley Forge, the North Carolina Brigade, formerly commanded by General Nash, was placed under Brigadier General Lochlan McIntosh, a Georgia officer, and later was commanded by Gen. Thomas Clark. The North Carolina troops also participated in the battles of Monmouth and Stony Point in the summer following the encampment at Valley Forge and fought valiantly under Washington wherever he led until he ordered them South to defend their homes. Cornwallis and Clinton were concentrating their forces in that section and thence forward, until the struggle closed at Yorktown, the theater of war was staged in the Carolinas and Georgia.

North Carolina's Bay in the Memorial Chapel at Valley Forge was placed in honor of her brave soldiers who were with Washington during that terrible winter of 1777-1778 and the battles before and after the encampment at Valley Forge.

The State of Pennsylvania also placed a marker to the memory of the North Carolina troops on the site of their huts.

The Great Smoky Mountains

MRS. L. E. FISHER

ALTHOUGH four centuries have elapsed since De Soto, the great Spanish explorer, passed through and left the first footprints of a white man, the Great Smoky Mountains area of North Carolina has remained deep fastnesses of primeval forests, mysterious in their beauty and majestic grandeur.

At intervals of many years, a few adventurous botanists and geologists have wandered through its great silences; but even today there are great gulfs in the Smokies that man has not penetrated.

Congress approved the establishment of the Great Smoky Mountains Park, May 22, 1926, and set 427,000 acres as a minimum area. Title to 394,088 lying in North Carolina and Tennessee was acquired by the two States with the assistance of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial Fund.

Words are totally inadequate to describe the charm and magnificence of this region, with its great peaks lifting their lofty heads in stretching dreamy blue hazes. Monarch of all the peaks is Mount Mitchell, towering 6,684 feet, the highest east of the Rockies.

Several of the peaks of the Smokies, including Guyot, LeConte, Clingman's Dome, Kephart, and Collins, are more than a mile high, being slightly less lofty than Mount Mitchell. More than 200,000 acres are in virgin forest, containing the largest and finest virgin hardwood, and also the largest stands of virgin red spruce in the country. This wilderness affords an ideal laboratory for the scientist. In wealth of plant life, the Smokies are said not to be surpassed even by the tropics. Nowhere in the world is there such a variety of plant life in an equal area, 152 varieties of trees being found in this park. Wild flowers bloom in profusion, particularly do the

rhododendron, azalea, and laurel run riot in their colorful vari-shades.

That the most optimistic claims for this alluring area were fully justified is proved by the fact that even before its formal opening, the Great Smokies led all the National Parks of America in the number of visitors in 1935, more than 500,000 being recorded.

Immediately adjacent to the entrance to the Great Smokies, 75 miles from Asheville, is the 60,000 acre government reservation of the Cherokee Indians, descendant remnant of the tribe that fled into the mountains, when in 1838 the government removed the tribe into what is now Oklahoma.

Of greatest interest to the reader will be the information that the Great National Scenic Highway, recently granted by the government, traverses this wonder section like a silver ribbon winding in and out the unrivaled mountains. This parkway passes some 250 miles through North Carolina, where its elevation nowhere will be less than 2000 feet and its maximum 6000 feet.

The route follows the crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains from the Virginia line to the Black Mountains, of which Mount Mitchell is a part; and will penetrate the famous Rhododendron Gardens of The Craggies. The parkway also passes through the noted Biltmore estate, by Mount Pisgah, through the Plott Balsam Range, and near the Cherokee Indian School. The roadbed will be 30 feet wide with a paved width of 20 feet increased to greater width on curves, and protected by parapet walls and guard rails where necessary.

The first link of this highway will connect the Great Smokies with the Shenandoah National Park in Virginia. The Great Smokies are easily accessible from both the North Carolina and the Tennessee side through Knoxville.



MARSHAL NEY'S GRAVE IN THE THIRD CREEK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH CEMETERY



THIRD CREEK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.



MARSHAL NEY, OF FRANCE, AS PICTURED IN "MARSHAL NEY BEFORE AND AFTER EXECUTION"

MARSHAL NEY of France—the "Bravest of the Brave"—is one of the most remarkable personalities that history has ever known—and out of the long-ago has come some of the most startling facts ever recorded by an historian, yet facts which are now unquestioned. Ney has been a disputed and controversial figure in international history ever since he was reported executed by Napoleon I for being a traitor to Louis XVIII, King of France. When the Bourbon throne called for the death of Marshal Ney, who more than any other Frenchman, aside from the adopted Napoleon, had shed lustre upon the armies of France, she lost her opportunity to do justice to one who loved France with all his great heart.

There is every evidence to sustain the be-

Marshal Ney of France

LAURA HOLMES REILLEY

lief that because of the interposition of his Masonic brethren in the allied armies and in France, the bullets of the firing squad did not find a target in the heart of Ney. In the grey of the morning, while Paris still slumbered heedless of the drama that was being enacted and not to be fully interpreted for many decades to come, the "Bravest of the Brave" with his two friends, also fleeing for their lives, sailed from Bordeaux to America. Here he lived as a respected and honored citizen and teacher, but always endeavoring to screen from his friends his real identity.

On the soil of sunny France in the cemetery of Pere les Chaise, Paris, there is a small marker, upon which is rudely cut only the name "Ney," which has stood as a question mark, while nearly thirty-one years later almost to the day after Ney's "execution" this great soldier and patriot was tenderly laid to rest in the Third Creek Presbyterian Church in Rowan County, North Carolina. The proof of this is supported by all the rules of evidence—no one can deny it—let the facts declare it.

The mystery of the exiled life of Marshal Ney, living under the assumed name of Peter Stewart Ney in North Carolina, has universal interest. Anyone who reads biography will be amazed by the life of this man. This book is available in the library of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington, D. C.

The Battle of Guilford Courthouse

GENERAL NATHANIEL GREENE, having recruited his forces and with a total strength of 5,668 men, felt it wise to risk a battle at Guilford Courthouse with Cornwallis in March, 1781, as he moved northward through North Carolina.

The American loss in the battle was about three hundred and fifty, and the British was much greater. While Cornwallis claimed a victory, it meant the defeat of his campaign. He hastened from Guilford

as though he were defeated, with no supplies, one-fourth of his army gone, and his ablest officers dead or wounded. After this flight to Wilmington for shelter, the other parts of North Carolina heard no more the tramp of the feet of the British.

In gratitude for Greene's services to the State, the Legislature of North Carolina voted that a gift of 25,000 acres of its Western land be presented him.



MONUMENT ERECTED TO GENERAL NATHANIEL GREENE ON GUILFORD COURTHOUSE BATTLEFIELD, GREENSBORO, N. C., WHERE HE LOST THE BATTLE, BUT WON THE CAMPAIGN

The Battle of Moore's Creek



MONUMENT ERECTED BY PATRIOTIC MEN IN 1857 AT MOORE'S CREEK BATTLEFIELD

THE Battle of Moore's Creek, the first victory of the Revolution, was fought near Wilmington, N. C., on February 26, 1776, between the Scotch Tories on one side and North Carolina Whigs under Generals Lillington and Caswell on the other. The British Government planned to subdue the Revolutionary movement in the American Colonies by entering North Carolina first.

General Donald McDonald was ordered to command the loyal Scotch and march them to Brunswick. Sir Henry Clinton was to come down the coast from New York, and Sir Peter Parker's fleet bearing Cornwallis and seven Regiments of British Regulars was to sail from England and join Sir Henry at the mouth of the Cape Fear. They were to unite with the Scotch Tories there and restore the King's rule in Carolina.

Sir Peter Parker's fleet was belated and storms prevented Clinton's fleet from landing an army on North Carolina soil.

Thus the Tories were forced to fight without the planned assistance. The Tories numbered 2,000 and the North Carolina Whigs 1,000. The Whigs lost only one man. Many Tories were killed and 800 captured; military stores of great value, 1,800 guns and a large sum of money fell into the hands of the Whigs.

Among the prisoners was General McDonald and his brother, Alan McDonald, the husband of the heroic Scottish beauty, Flora McDonald.

This victory saved North Carolina from British invasion for the time and caused ten thousand North Carolinians to rush to arms.

Tryon Palace



ONLY one wing of famous Tryon Palace, long considered the most beautiful building in the Americas, is still standing. The palace was built 1767-1770 and was burned in 1798. There Royal Governor William Tryon made his home, followed by Royal Governor Josiah Martin. It was there on August 25, 1774, that met the first provincial convention in North Carolina,

called in contemptuous defiance of Royal proclamation, the second thus held in America. Washington and other notables were entertained there. The first state officials of North Carolina as an independent state were inaugurated in this first state capitol; and the first state general assembly met there April 7, 1777.



North Carolina State Seal

The seal of North Carolina was adopted Feb. 21st 1893. It is 2½ inches in diameter and its design is a representation of Liberty and Plenty. It bears the immortal date, May 20th 1775 and around the circumference are the words "The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina" and the motto, "Esse Quam Videri."

Old Cupola House



IN Edenton there are many old buildings which stand like historic landmarks between the past and the present. One of these structures, the Old Cupola House, has peculiar interest for it has been in continuous use nearly ever since its construction in 1758.

Across the wide hall there is a tea room with attractive equipment for serving tea. Over the old-fashioned fire-place the stately Penelope Barker looks out of the old gilt frame and the background of the past and seems still to preside over the tea drinking as she did long years ago at the Edenton Tea-party in 1774 when 51 patriotic ladies drew up resolutions to renounce tea at the house of Mrs. Elizabeth King near Edenton Bay and the Court House Green. This small

famous building was removed a number of years ago.

A beautiful old Grandfather's clock, imported from England, stands in one corner while a cupboard displays antique china and handleless cups of the Revolutionary period. It is probable that these very cups were used at the famous Tea-party.

Ascending old-fashioned steps and thence across the hall, one enters the assembly room where the Womans' Club holds its meetings. The wainscoting runs from floor to ceiling upon the entire surface of the walls. The high mantel distinguishes this room as well as the other rooms in the building.

Ascending a spiral flight of stairs to the cupola the lover of scenery commands a beautiful view of the town and bay.



ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE FERVOR AND COURAGE OF CAROLINA PATRIOTS 150 YEARS AGO IS THE NIGHT RIDE OF MARY SLOCUMB, HEROINE OF THE BATTLE OF MOORE'S CREEK BRIDGE, ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING WOMEN CHARACTERS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD. THE MONUMENT ERECTED TO HER MEMORY AT MOORE'S CREEK BATTLEGROUND NATIONAL PARK WAS THE FIRST IN AMERICA TO THE WOMEN OF THE REVOLUTION



A VIEW FROM LARGE PAVILION ON A BEAUTIFUL HILL, KNOWN AS MARY SLOCUMB MOUNT, WHERE SHE AND EZEKIEL SLOCUMB WERE REMOVED FROM NEAR DUDLEY TO MOORE'S CREEK NATIONAL PARK IN 1929

Revolutionary Heroines

IT is said, "A people is poor who have no days to celebrate, and a people rich whose history is full of heroic days."

America is rich in the deeds of her heroic Revolutionary soldiers, unshod, unclad, undrilled, who met the trained, well drilled enemy and conquered him. In song and story their deeds have been sung, and little told of the brave women who at home worked and toiled, wept and prayed for their husbands and sons, and who went forth to the battlefield when possible to nurse and soothe both friend and foe.

One of the heroines of the Revolution was Mrs. Keren-happuch Turner, whose sons and grandsons were with General Greene at Guilford Court House. Her husband was one of the early settlers of Maryland. She possessed a courageous spirit, and was noted for her skill in nursing the sick, and for her tact and energy. She loved her children as all mothers do, but also loved her country. She told her sons to go and fight for their country, to keep her informed as to where they were and what they needed, and should they get wounded she would come to them.

One of the sons was fearfully wounded in the Battle of Guilford Court House, and the brave mother came to him, riding horseback all the way from her home in Maryland, and nursed him back to life and service. She placed him on the floor of a log cabin, bored holes in a tub suspended from rafters, filled it with cold water from the "Bloody Run" near by, and the constant dripping upon the wound allayed the fever, and was as efficacious as the modern ice pack.

In 1902 a beautiful monument was erected to her memory at Guilford Battle Ground, the first monument to be built in America to a woman.

Her descendants all love and honor their ancestor for her long ride, her gentle touch, her tact, her skill, and heroic service.

Written by the late Mrs. Mary E. Seymour, Pine Bluff, Arkansas. Contributed by the Capt. George Reynolds Chapter, D. A. R., Leaksville, N. C.

DORCAS BELL LOVE

Dorcas Bell Love, for whom the chapter bearing this title was named, was the daughter of James and Sarah Grace Bell. James was the son of Joseph Bell, who was the son of Matthew, who came to this country direct from Scotland. Boasting the best blood of Scotland, Matthew settled in Virginia, and became a man of wide influence and wealth, and his descendants were prominent citizens of the colony.

James and Sarah Grace Bell lived in Tingling Springs, Augusta County, Virginia. It was here that Dorcas Bell was born. She was one of eight children, as follows: John, James, William, Thomas, Samuel, Agnes, Sarah, and Dorcas. She was quite a belle in her young days, and in her later years displayed the heroism and fortitude that is traditional with the hardships endured by the women of her class, handing down through her family a heritage above price.

On July 3, 1759, she was married to James Love. They resided near Tingling Springs on a boundary of land given them by James Bell. Tradition tells us that their home was the scene of great social activity, and during the troublesome days of the American Revolution was a haven for the patriots. Dorcas Bell Love was represented in the struggle for American Independence by six sons and five brothers.

After the war was over one of her sons, Col. Robert Love, of Revolutionary fame, decided to leave Virginia and push westward. He first went to what is now Tennessee, and later came to Burke County, now Haywood, where he bought thousands of acres of land. Here he founded the town of Waynesville, to which he gave every other lot, when the village was laid off, to the town. Having served with Anthony Wayne in the Revolution, for whom he cherished great admiration, he named the town Waynesville in his honor.

For generations the heroism of the mother, Dorcas Bell Love, was handed down to her children, grandchildren, and their children, so when the women of Waynesville organized a chapter of the

Daughters of the American Revolution in January, 1899, the third chapter in the state, for her devotion to the cause of liberty and the great services her son had rendered in the American Revolution, and to Haywood County and the town of Waynesville, the chapter was called Dorcas Bell Love.

MARY DILLARD'S RIDE

The ride of Paul Revere from Boston to Lexington in the night to warn the Americans that the British were coming to attack them has been told in every school in the land.

There was another ride which was made in the night and in the same war to warn an American Army against an attack by the British, not so well known, and yet this ride was as daring and patriotic as that of Paul Revere.

This was the ride of Mary Dillard. Her husband, James Dillard, was the captain of a company in the American Army in the Revolutionary War. They lived on a farm not far from Spartanburg, South Carolina, and near the North Carolina line. Captain Dillard's company belonged to a small American Army commanded by Elijah Clark. Clark and his soldiers stopped at Captain Dillard's house one afternoon to get something to eat. Food was scarce and the men were hungry. Mrs. Dillard gave them some milk and potatoes, and late in the afternoon the army marched from Spartanburg and camped near there for the night.

About sundown the British Army under General Ferguson marched up to Dillard's home. It was foraging over the country

capturing horses and provisions. Now and then it burned people's homes, destroyed their crops, and took the men prisoners. Ferguson and his officers took possession of Captain Dillard's house and ordered his wife to set them some supper and to be quick about it. Mrs. Dillard hurried the supper, set it on the table, and while passing between the big house and the kitchen was listening to their conversation. She heard them say that they were going to follow Clark and his men that night and overtake and capture them. She also heard one of the officers tell Ferguson that Clark's army was to encamp that night at Green Spring. Mrs. Dillard quickly placed all the supper on the table and slipped out of the house by a back way. It was now dark, and it would take all night to reach Clark's camp on horseback, and give him warning in time to retreat or prepare for battle.

Mrs. Dillard ran to the barn, caught a young horse, threw a saddle on it, and her all-night ride began. About half an hour before daylight she came in full gallop to Clark's camp and shouted, "You'll have to fight or run, for Ferguson is coming and he has two men to your one."

Clark at once drew up his men in line of battle. He had little time to wait, for Ferguson's Cavalry came charging into the American camp, two hundred strong. But Clark's men were ready. They met them hand to hand. The battle was fought in the dark. The British were thrown into confusion and retreated. Clark's men pursued them for some distance, and then turned and took up their march toward the mountains of North Carolina.

Contributed by the Capt. George Reynolds Chapter, D. A. R., of Leaksville, N. C.





WITHIN THESE BORDERS

By J. S. FULTON

From the lofty peaks of the Smokies
Thru green walled valleys to the Blue
Where the ridgecrest apportions the shower
To a Yadkin or a wandering New:

To rills that trickle to the lowlands
And waterfalls that churn a silver mist
That valley streams a-winding, glitter
And pause on pools of amethyst:

To the fertile plains of the Piedmont
And down where long-leaf pine is king.
Still further along there's ever a song
Where the north bird sojourns till spring:

Where grey Spanish moss drapes the water oak
And scent of magnolia is on salty air.
But go where you will—sunny plain or hill,
In these jagged borders all is fair.

Within the borders of the Old North State
Sail the ships of many a far-flung sea;
Yet rugged peaks rise to heavenly heights
In the land of the Cher-o-kee.

When the Creator finished His great work,
Here He left Mother Nature to ply her skill,
And time has wrought only beauty
To the valley, the stream, and every hill.



CROSSNORE SCHOOL CHILDREN AT PLAY



CROSSNORE CHILDREN GATHERING RIVER ROCK FOR A NEW DORMITORY

Crossnore School

ONE of the most unusual of the educational institutions in Western North Carolina is Crossnore School, Inc., situated at Crossnore, in Avery county, high up in the Blue Ridge range of the Appalachian mountains.

Dr. E. H. Sloop, together with his wife, Dr. Mary Martin Sloop, began his medical work at Crossnore in 1911. Mrs. Sloop at this time became interested in a boarding residence for children of the mountain districts, so that they might be nearer the school, as during the winter months the roads were impassable. Thus she conceived the idea of Crossnore School. This school has always been supported by voluntary contributions, and has no other income. At this time school was held in a little building that also served as a church, Sunday School room, and magistrate's court, with a three months' school term.

At present the school has accommodations for one hundred and ninety (190) children. The school serves a wide territory in this mountain region and it has

given educational opportunities to many hundreds of boys and girls, who otherwise would have had no education. The Daughters of the American Revolution have shown much interest in this school, and have placed it on their Approved List.

Every child who attends Crossnore School is required to do a certain amount of work around the dormitories. In addition they may exchange produce and sometimes labor for their board. No child is turned away for lack of funds with which to pay his board and tuition, but only for lack of dormitory accommodations. Mrs. Reid of Oil City, Pennsylvania, has recently generously donated a little boy's dormitory, and the crying need now is a dormitory for the little girls.

Many of the graduates of the school, after going away to colleges, training schools, and other places, return to this section as doctors, nurses, teachers, and farmers. Some of them are living elsewhere, and most of them are successful.



WEAVING ROOM RECENTLY ERECTED AT CROSSNORE SCHOOL. HERE HANDCRAFT IS TAUGHT AND MANY USEFUL ARTICLES ARE MADE BY THE CHILDREN

Facts About North Carolina

1. The first settlement of the English was made by Sir Walter Raleigh, in 1587, on Roanoke Island, on the coast of North Carolina.
2. The first white child born on this continent was Virginia Dare, granddaughter of Governor White, of Roanoke colony.
3. The Irish potato was discovered in North Carolina, by the colonists sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh.
4. Tobacco was also discovered by the colonists and carried back to England.
5. The first home of Daniel Boone was in what is now Salisbury, N. C.
6. The refusal to allow the "Diligence" and "Viper" to land the stamps at Wilmington, N. C., in 1765, was the first armed resistance to British tyranny in the American colonies.
7. The Battle of Alamance, fought at Alamance, N. C., in May, 1771, marked the first bloodshed in battle with the British government in defense of the principles of the Revolution.
8. The Edenton Tea Party—October 28, 1774—was the first assemblage of women who met and signed an agreement to carry out the ideas of the Revolution, as stated at the Newbern Convention, and also took oath not to allow any more English tea to be served in their homes.
9. The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence from Great Britain was adopted in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, N. C., on May 20, 1775, more than a year in advance of the Declaration at Philadelphia—July 4, 1776.
10. The North Carolina Provincial Congress was the first to recommend to the Continental Congress a declaration of Independence—on April 12, 1776.
11. The Battle of Moore's Creek was the first victory of the Revolution, and was fought at Moore's Creek, New Hanover County, N. C., on February 27, 1776; and was also the first Revolutionary battle fought in the South.
12. The students of Queen's Museum, of Charlotte, N. C., were the first body of boys who volunteered to serve in the Revolution.
13. North Carolina was the first State to provide for public schools at public expense in her State constitution, in 1776, and to provide for secret ballot.
14. North Carolina was the first State to provide for a State University in her constitution, in 1776.
15. North Carolina was the first State in the Union to order a geological survey.
16. John Paul Jones, of North Carolina, was the first to raise the Stars and Stripes on an American warship; and our first naval hero.
17. The battles of Kings Mountain and Guilford Courthouse, N. C., made Yorktown possible.
18. North Carolina was the first State in the Union in which gold was found, in 1796.
19. Secretary of the Navy W. A. Graham, of North Carolina, planned and sent out the first expedition to Japan, opening up that country to foreign trade, in 1853.
20. The Gatling Gun was invented by Richard Gatling, of Hertford, N. C.
21. There were more soldiers in the War between the States from North Carolina than from any other Southern State.

22. North Carolina was "First at Bethel, farthest at Gettysburg, and last at Appomattox."
23. The only inland Navy Yard ever known was in Charlotte, N. C., from 1862 to 1865.
24. Mount Mitchell, in North Carolina, is the highest mountain east of the Mississippi River.
25. The last Meeting of the Confederate Cabinet was held in Charlotte, N. C.
26. North Carolina has a greater variety of woods than any State in the Union.
27. North Carolina is the only State in which the Venus flytrap (a plant) is found.
28. North Carolina has more cotton mills than any other State in the Union.
29. The first successful flight of an airplane was on the coast of North Carolina, by the Wright Brothers.
30. Worth Bagley, of North Carolina, was the first soldier killed in the Spanish-American war.
31. The mother of the great modern painter, Whistler, was a North Carolina woman.
32. Winston-Salem, N. C., is the largest tobacco market in the world.
33. North Carolina has the greatest variety of precious gems of any State in the Union.
34. The Hiddenite stone is found only in North Carolina.
35. The State is first in percent of native born white population (99.7)
36. Fort Fisher, at the mouth of the Cape Fear River, was the scene of the heaviest naval bombardment of the war between the States.
37. North Carolina produces more wooden bedroom and dining room furniture than any other State.
38. The Idols power plant on the Yadkin River was one of the first plants in America to transmit power any distance.
39. Few States have as wide a range of hook and line fishing as North Carolina.
40. North Carolina ranks first among the States in the value of manufactured tobacco.
41. North Carolina has the largest hosiery mill and towel factory in the United States, and the second largest aluminum reduction plant in the world.



Notice

The 1936 issue of the catalogue of papers in the Filing and Lending Bureau is now available. By action of the Executive Committee, it will be forwarded upon receipt of a request enclosing a 3¢ stamp to cover postage, and will not be distributed by the State Chairmen of this Committee to each Chapter Regent as formerly. Kindly address all requests for catalogues, papers and reservations for the lantern slides with lectures to National Headquarters, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

OLIVE B. JOHNSON,
National Chairman.



THE GARRISON, FORT JOHNSTON, SOUTHPORT, N. C.

Fort Johnston

ERLA ROBERTS SWAIN STONE,
Historian, Stamp Defiance Chapter.

ON a beautiful bluff overlooking the Cape Fear River, at Southport (formerly Smithville), Brunswick County, North Carolina, is situated historic old Fort Johnston; the first fort built in the province of North Carolina. It was named in honor of Governor Gabriel Johnston.

The Assembly of North Carolina in 1745 appointed a commission and gave them the duty of erecting a fort. The fort was completed in 1764 and Capt. John Dalrymple was the first commander.

The patriots of the Cape Fear resisted the execution of the Stamp Act in 1766, and defied the Governor and the armed power of England by spiking the 24 cannon which had been a gift of King George II.

The fort was the refuge of Governor Josiah Martin, after his flight from New Bern, May 26, 1775, until he was compelled by the patriots to abandon it, July 18, 1776, on which day it was destroyed by fire. With the departure of Governor Martin, royal government in North Carolina ceased.

British troops camped at Fort Johnston during the Revolutionary War, but no active part was played by this fort during that war.

The site remained the property of North

Carolina until 1794, when it was ceded to the United States on condition that a fort be built there. But as this was not done, the General Assembly of North Carolina, in 1809, passed an Act to continue in force the acts theretofore passed, ceding to the United States of America "certain lands in Smithville," and in pursuance of such Act, the fort was built. However, in 1836 the garrison was withdrawn.

In the spring of 1934 when the War Department was planning a "house cleaning" by disposing of various properties considered no longer useful, Fort Johnston, or "The Garrison" as it is affectionately called by the people of Southport, was included in the list to be sold, but the writer of this article handled the matter vigorously with the War Department, Senators and Congressmen from North Carolina, and the Assistant Secretary of War under date of May 19, 1934, advised: "Authorizing legislation by Congress would be necessary, therefore, before any part of the land could be alienated, and I may assure you that the Department will not initiate any action in furtherance of such legislation without giving the matter the fullest consideration."

Historic Spots of North Carolina

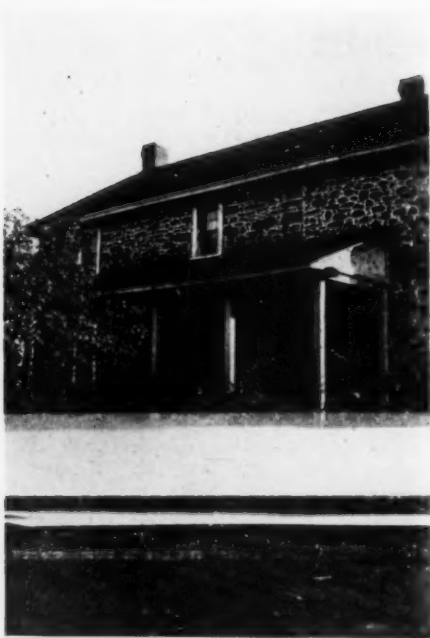


CORNWALLIS' HEADQUARTERS IN 1781, DURING THE SIEGE OF WILMINGTON, N. C. THE HOUSE IS IN PERFECT PRESERVATION



ST. THOMAS EPISCOPAL CHURCH, BUILT IN 1734, BATH, N. C. A BIBLE GIVEN BY KING GEORGE AND A BELL GIVEN BY QUEEN ANNE ARE AMONG ITS PRIZED POSSESSIONS

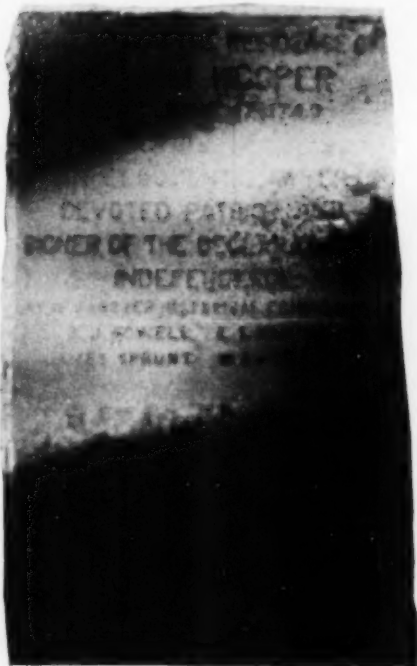
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BIRTHPLACE OF DANIEL BOONE



OLD BRICK HOUSE, PASQUOTANK COUNTY, N. C. BUILT BY EDWARD TEACH (BLACK BEARD) IN 1700. THIS IS THE OLDEST HOUSE IN NORTH CAROLINA



A MONUMENT LOCATED IN WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, MARKING THE RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM HOOPER. THE INSCRIPTION IS AS FOLLOWS: "HERE STOOD THE RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM HOOPER. BORN JUNE 17TH 1742. DIED OCTOBER 14TH 1790. AN ELOQUENT LAWYER, DEVOTED PATRIOT, AND SIGNER OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE"

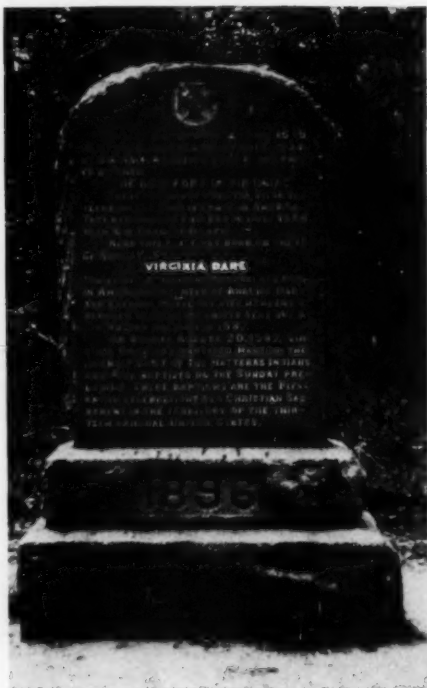
THE POPULARITY OF ISAAC HUNTER'S HOSPITABLE TAVERN PLAYED AN IMPORTANT PART IN THE DECISION OF THE LOCATION OF THE PRESENT STATE CAPITAL

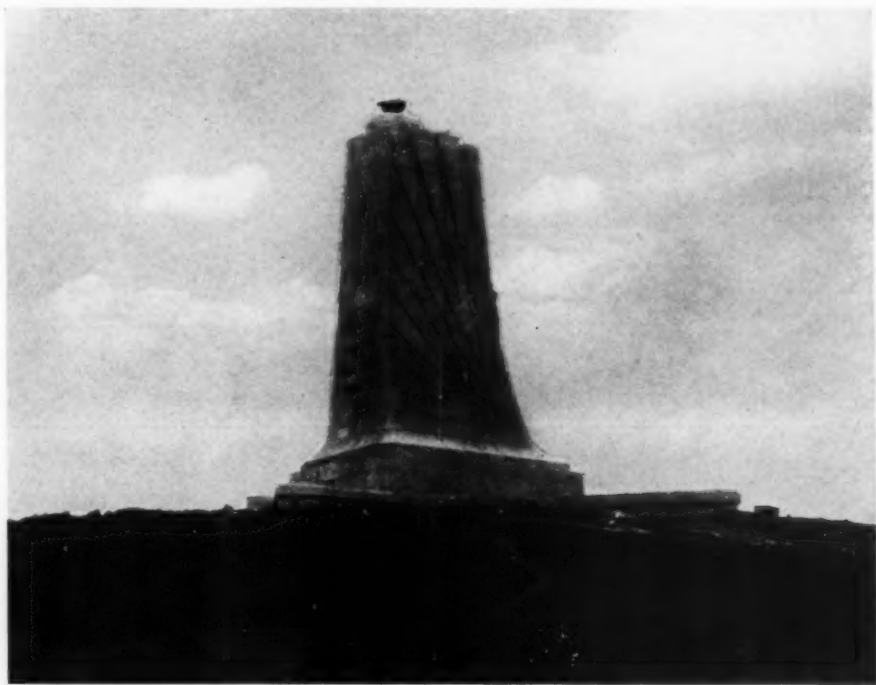




MONUMENT MARKING THE BATTLE OF
ALAMANCE, THE FIRST BATTLE OF THE
REVOLUTION, BURLINGTON, N. C., MAY 16,
1771

VIRGINIA DARE MONUMENT, FORT RALEIGH, MARK-
ING THE BIRTHPLACE OF THE FIRST CHILD OF ENG-
LISH PARENTAGE BORN IN AMERICA, FORT RALEIGH,
NORTH CAROLINA





WRIGHT MEMORIAL, KILL DEVIL HILL, N. C. SITE OF FIRST SUCCESSFUL AIRPLANE FLIGHT



OAK BENEATH WHICH STOOD ISAAC
HUNTER'S TAVERN IN 1790, JUST NORTH
OF RALEIGH

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Presidents Born in North Carolina



BIRTHPLACE OF JAMES K. POLK, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, PINEVILLE, N. C. MARKED BY THE MECKLENBURG CHAPTER, CHARLOTTE

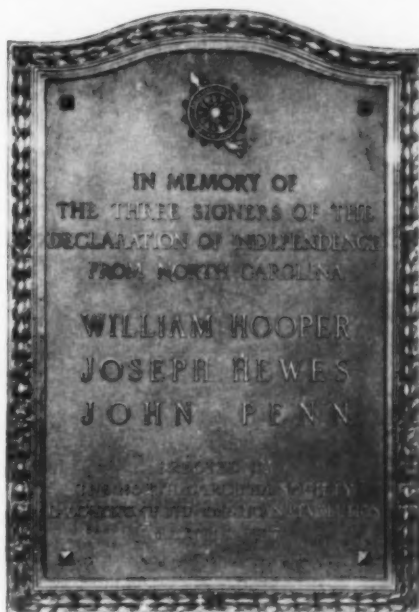
BIRTHPLACE OF ANDREW JACKSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, UNION COUNTY





BIRTHPLACE OF ANDREW JOHNSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, RALEIGH, N. C.

A TABLET ERECTED IN MEMORY OF THE
THREE SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF
INDEPENDENCE FROM NORTH CAROLINA



Shed Pot Creek

W. 5th E.

Full Riches.

Notes

Valentine Hollingsworth Sr. German of New Castle County, sold to
Georgeson of Md. August 7. 1703. 200 acres, 776 acres for 35 lbs.

776 acres.

Henry's Acre sold it May 1726. To Geo. Robinson son of his past on the New Wark. Sold
valued it to his son Valentine Robinson, who will it to his sons end. 1747.

Henry Hollingsworth, 200 acres.
Sons of past.



SARAH WELDIN AND SON,
H. HARRISON.



JOHN LAMBORN,
SON OF THOS. AND SARAH.

200 acres of
Thomas the Hollingsworth son of Wm. M. Mamm
"Fife Street", surveyed by Thos. Pearson Dec. 27. 1682.
Sett to face building of New Castle County, N. E. 60 lbs.

Historical Society's Land.

Chatham's Land.

The Above is a Plot of New Wark 96 acres & several.
The American Home of Valentine Hollingsworth.
3 miles N.E. of Wilmington Del. Valent 12th Mo. 10. 1682.
Survey Dec. 27. 1682. Data are old. The land is yet March 25.
Nov. 1782. It was then changed to January 1st. 1783.
Several days from September. 12th Mo. 10. 1682.

Geo. Robinson's Land.

Valentine Hollingsworth

AN ADDRESS BY EDWARD W. COOCH

Given May 23, 1936, at the unveiling of the Hollingsworth memorial at Newark burial ground, Brandywine Hundred, Delaware

SOMEONE has said that the reason that the United States has become the greatest of all nations is that its early colonists came here seeking God while those to other countries went seeking gold. Thus it was that to this community came a little band of Friends hoping to find in a new country the right to worship in a way which had been denied to them in the lands they had left behind. Of this little band many had endured sufferings, persecutions and imprisonment because of their faith, and the marks of their hardships were plainly written in their gaunt frames and hollow cheeks. The country they found here was wild and uncivilized. Penn aptly named it "my Manor of Rocklands."

The leader of this little group was Valentine Hollingsworth. Under his guidance a Friend's meeting was held at New Castle. Soon after it moved to this place where a meeting house was erected on ground which he had donated. The meeting house was small and plain, built it is said of logs. It had nothing in common with the great cathedrals of Europe. More than two centuries ago it was moved to another location, and its founder passed to the great beyond, but each left behind an influence for good, which is still spreading in ever widening circles.

It was here that Valentine Hollingsworth instilled in his family the principles of honest, upright living, which his descendants, now numbering many thousands, have carried to the remote places of our country. It was here that Newark Monthly Meeting, the first in Delaware, became the founder of many other meetings which are still teaching the simple truths of Quakerism, which has done so much for mankind.

We are here not so much to commemorate a man long dead, nor a meeting house long abandoned, as we are to acknowledge that the principles for which they labored are still a living force in our daily lives.

The Hollingsworths

Numerous legends and traditions have centered around the ancestry and early history of Valentine Hollingsworth, many of them contradictory. Early public and meeting house records prove some of them to be true, others are likely to remain forever in the realm of conjecture.

Valentine Hollingsworth is said to have been born in Ireland, but it is claimed that his family was originally from the ancestral estate "Hollingsworth Manor" in Cheshire, England, and had moved to Ireland to escape persecution. This estate was held by an ancient Saxon family of the name as early as the year 1022. Red berried holly trees abound on the estate. The name comes from two words, "holly," and "worth," a farm. The old manor hall and church still stand. Both are emblazoned with the family coat of arms. It consists of three holly leaves. The crest is a stag and the Latin motto means "Learn to suffer what must be borne." The fact that many descendants of Valentine in America use the Hollingsworth arms adds color to the belief that the two families were originally the same.

Valentine Hollingsworth was not the first of his name to come to America as has often been stated. Hollingsworths are known to have been in New England, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia at much earlier dates. (Archives of Md. 1636-1667.) No evidence has been found as to their relationship to Valentine, or that they in any way influenced his coming.

Voyage to America

Valentine Hollingsworth came to America in the same year of the coming of William Penn, but not in the same ship. Penn sailed from Deal, a seaport of England, not far from Dover, August 30, 1682, on board the ship "Welcome," landing at New Castle, Delaware, on October 27. (Myers,

pg. 111.) A list of the passengers is given in Scharf's History of Delaware, page 81, in which Hollingsworth's name does not appear. Following that list is another, compiled by Dr. George Smith, of those probably coming before or immediately after, and before the end of 1682. Valentine Hollingsworth is included in the second list. Furthermore, we have the deposition of Samuel Hollingsworth made before the Mayor of Philadelphia, June 4, 1735, in which he testified that "he came into New Castle County from Belfast, in the Kingdom of Ireland, with his father, Valentine Hollingsworth, in the year 1682." (Hist. Soc'y of Pa.)

The Hollingsworth Grants

Among the first acts of William Penn after taking possession of what is now Delaware, was the granting of tracts of land to Valentine Hollingsworth and to members of his family. The largest of these tracts was the one located here. It contained over nine hundred and eighty-six acres. Penn in a warrant dated twentieth day of twelfth month 1682, described it as being in "my Manor of Rocklands." It was bounded on the east by Shellpot Creek. It extended northwardly to the Wilson Road, and southwardly to about the line of the B & O Railroad. It extended westwardly across the Concord Pike and included Lombardy, which later became the country home of Gunning Bedford, Jr., a signer of the United States Constitution. The warrant itself is not recorded in New Castle County, but a map of the tract made by Thomas Pierson appears in the "Book of Surveys," page 270. Pierson's map calls the Hollingsworth tract "New Worke," but whether this is the name Valentine intended or is only a misspelling of the name Newark, I have been unable to determine.

It is evident that Penn did not intend that Valentine should have the whole tract, but that his sons Henry and Thomas should have portions of two hundred acres each. In order that there should be no mistake Penn gave a confirmatory grant to Henry Hollingsworth in 1701 (Deed Rec. W-2-493), and one to Thomas Hollingsworth in 1705 (Penn's New Castle

Warrants, pg. 176). Both describe the respective shares by metes and bounds.

The grant to Thomas recites that the original warrant was to Valentine Hollingsworth and Company, "two hundred acres whereof were by me designed and ordered to be laid out for Thomas Hollingsworth, one of the sons of said Valentine." Thomas named his share "Lift Wood" and later sold it to Jacob Weldin (1722, Deed Rec. G-1-197), by whose descendants it is still owned. Valentine retained for himself the balance including the meeting house lot. He afterward sold a portion of his tract along the Wilson Road to George Jackson. (Aug. 7, 1703, B-1-268.) A plot showing the division between Valentine and his sons is in possession of the Historical Society of Delaware.

The desire for more land was strong in the minds of the early settlers. In 1688 several inhabitants of the Manor of Rockland petitioned Penn for grants of marsh land in the proportion of ten acres of marsh for each one hundred acres of upland. Those joining in the petition were Valentine Hollingsworth and children, Adam Sharpley, John Vance and others. Penn granted their request (22 of 1st mo. 1689), and directed his surveyors forthwith to lay out for the petitioners portions of marsh along the Delaware River. The place was called "Vertricht Hook" and was located near Edge Moor. Valentine's share of marsh was forty acres. (New Castle Warrants, page 196. Book of Surveys, pages 268 & 269.)

The public services of Valentine Hollingsworth are best described by J. Adger Stewart in his book, *Descendants of Valentine Hollingsworth, Sr.*, as follows:

"That Valentine Hollingsworth was a man of extraordinary ability and influence is demonstrated from the fact that almost immediately after his arrival in the New World, he was called upon to hold office and participate in public affairs. He was a member of the first Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, shortly after William Penn's advent, that of 1682-3; also of the Grand Inquest empaneled October 25, 1683, to consider the famous case of Charles Pickering and others charged with counterfeiting. He served in several subsequent sessions of the Assembly, those of

1687, '88, '95 and 1700, from New Castle County, and was a Justice of the Peace from the same county. He was also a Signer of Penn's Great Charter and a member of the Pro-Provincial Council."

Those seeking information as to the personal characteristics of this outstanding man will find little to reward their search. It is said of a man as of a tree that "by their fruit ye shall know them." We must rely, therefore, on the nature of the work in which he engaged and the principles of right living still exemplified by his descendants. We may assume that his family was one of standing in that it had been granted the right to a coat of arms. That his faith was to him a living, active force is shown by his zeal both in Ireland and at Newark. Stockdale in his "Great Cry of Oppression" tells us how year after year Valentine Hollingsworth, like other Quakers, refused to pay tithes for the support of the state church, and how just as regularly the tithe mongers confiscated great quantities of his barley, oats, hay, wheat and corn. In America the sincerity of his faith is shown by his donation of this ground and the organization of Newark Meeting. His character, business ability and influence are shown by his being selected repeatedly for important posts of honor and leadership. His hospitality by his entertaining at his home Col. Talbot and other surveyors of Lord Baltimore who were crossing his property. That he was a man of integrity and of unostentation cannot be doubted, for these traits of character are so typical of his descendants wherever dispersed. Mr. Stewart in a recent letter has this to say of them:

"I have data on more than 4000 direct descendants of Valentine Hollingsworth, and feel sure if I could spend the time and money, could locate more than 10,000. All of them seem to be a good type in their respective walks of life. Many are poor, but very clean upright people. Nearly all are examples to their immediate neighbors and as a rule ask very few favors of others. Some branches of the family have done very well."

Hollingsworth's First Marriage

Valentine Hollingsworth came to America from Ireland where he had been a mem-



HENRY CORNISH, LORD HIGH SHERIFF OF LONDON, EXECUTED UNJUSTLY IN 1685. EARLY HISTORIANS OF THE HOLLINGSWORTH FAMILY ASSERT THAT HIS DAUGHTER, CATHERINE, WAS THE FIRST WIFE OF VALENTINE HOLLINGSWORTH

ber of Lurgan Meeting in County Armagh. According to the records of that meeting he was born in Ireland in 1632, and that the names of his parents were Henry Hollingsworth and Katheran, his wife. Valentine was married twice, his second wife accompanying him to America. Just who was his first wife and the mother of his four oldest children is a matter which has been productive of more controversy than has any other circumstance in his whole career. Earlier historians stated with confidence that his first wife was Catherine Cornish, daughter of Henry Cornish, High Sheriff of London, who was executed unjustly in 1685. Later historians with equal assurance assert that she was Ann Ree, daughter of Nicholas Ree and Ann, his wife, of Ireland.

It was hoped that this address would furnish the answer to this century-old dispute, but unfortunately after an exhaustive examination of the available evidence, the

question remains in the same unsettled condition in which it was found. The best which can be done is to assemble that evidence in the hope that someone in the future may use it as the beginning of an investigation which will discover and bring to light an answer which all may accept.

There can be no doubt that some close association existed between the families of Hollingsworth and Cornish. The first edition of the Hollingsworth genealogy by Dr. John Neil, published in 1869, on page 6 quotes "Court record—The widow Cornish now dwelling in Henry Hollingsworth's house may apply to the Governor for License of keep an Ordinary 1703-4." The name of the court is not given, but it is assumed to be that of Chester County. The same book contains a memorandum in script, viz., "Andrew Cornish appointed commissioner of the Peace for Chester Co. 1726."

The Friends' Department of Records of the yearly meeting at Philadelphia has furnished data that Andrew Cornish attended several marriages in Gwynedd Monthly Meeting, one of them in 1719 being that of a William Heald. Valentine Hollingsworth's son Valentine had married Elizabeth Heald, no doubt a relative, six years earlier. It is probable, therefore, that Andrew Cornish in being present at the marriage of William Heald was attending a family wedding. The strongest evidence we have that Valentine's first wife was Catherine Cornish is a letter written by a descendant, Henry Hollingsworth, of Philadelphia, in 1824, in which the writer states that she was the daughter of Henry Cornish. The letter dwells at length on the trial, execution and subsequent proof of innocence of Henry Cornish. This statement is reasserted by William B. Hollingsworth in a second history of the Hollingsworth family published in 1884.

The above would seem conclusive were it not for the records of the Lurgan Meeting, a copy of which appears in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. These records assert that Valentine's first wife was Ann Ree, daughter of Nicholas Ree, and that the marriage occurred in 1655. Albert Cook Myers in his *Immigration of Irish Quakers into Pennsylvania* in quoting these records asserts that there is no basis

for the claim that Valentine's first wife was Catherine Cornish. J. Adger Stewart in a third edition of the *Hollingsworth Descendants*, published 1925, accepts the conclusions of Mr. Myers.

Family records kept by religious organizations should be taken as authentic when regularly recorded as the events occur. *But when the events are not recorded for long periods after their occurrence their accuracy is open to question.*

It is obvious from the records of Lurgan Meeting that the items relating to Valentine Hollingsworth and his family were not recorded as they occurred until the date of his second marriage. Prior to that event, they appear to be a family history prepared and recorded many years after some of the events had transpired. Until further explanation is available, it is safer to regard such records, when in conflict with other evidence, as valuable, but not conclusive.

His Second Marriage

Valentine Hollingsworth's second wife was Ann Calvert. Their marriage certificate is recorded in the Lurgan Meeting. She appears to have been related to the Lords Baltimore whose family name also was Calvert. Our authority for this is a statement attributed to Col. George Talbot, cousin of Lord Baltimore. Talbot's statement was quoted by Samuel Hollingsworth, son of Valentine and Ann Calvert, in the deposition above referred to, in which he said: "One Colonel Talbot and a party of Lord Baltimore's surveyors were the guests one night at the home of his father, Valentine Hollingsworth, in New Castle County and that in the course of conversation during the evening 'the said Talbot enquiring into the Place from whence this affirnat's ffather and Mother came and the maiden name of his mother, which was Calvert, the said Collonel Talbot invited this affirnat's ffather to come down and live in Maryland, assuring him his Lordship would be very kind to him on account of his wife's having been a Calvert.'"

We know that Talbot about that time did survey a boundary line to run from the mouth of Naaman's Creek to the mouth of the Octoraro, which line passed through Valentine's land. (Report of Resurvey

of Md.-Pa. Boundary.) Talbot's invitation was accepted by Valentine's son, Henry Hollingsworth, who a few years later moved to Elk Landing. Lord Baltimore promptly made him surveyor for Cecil County. The fact that Henry was not the son of Valentine's wife, Ann Calvert, but of a former wife, seems to have been disregarded by Baltimore. The position of surveyor was an important one in those days of boundary disputes. Baltimore's appointment of an adherent of William Penn is in harmony with Talbot's claim of relationship.

Hollingsworth's Children

In Biblical times the greatest honor which could be bestowed upon a man was that his descendants should be as the sands of the sea and become a great people, and so it was with Valentine Hollingsworth. Nearly all of the older families of northern Delaware can trace their ancestry to him. His descendants, numbered by the thousands, have spread from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and have become prominent in almost every form of human endeavor.

The scope of this address will not permit the mention of more than his immediate children and the names of those whom they married.

Mary Hollingsworth, eldest child of Valentine, was born in Ireland. She was married there to Thomas Conway or Connaway. They came to Delaware with Valentine and settled near him in Brandywine Hundred. Conoway died in 1689 leaving her with three very young daughters. Four years later she and Randall Maillin (or Malin) laid their intentions of marriage before the Newark Meeting. Mary Sharpley and Cassandra Druitt were appointed to inquire concerning her clearness. But the rights of a widow's children must be secured before she may remarry, so Maillin promised to pay for their use six pounds before the first day of the next month. Mary's brother, Thomas Hollingsworth, promised to pay four pounds for the same purpose, and Mary herself set aside "one mare and her increase," leaving the mare in her brother's custody. (Michener, pg. 224.) Thus with about forty-five dollars in cash, together with the mare and her future colts, the rights of the three little

girls were properly secured, and their mother became the wife of Randal Malin. It is said that he was a Quaker minister, and that they moved within the limits of Goshen Meeting.

Henry Hollingsworth, the second child of Valentine, also born in Ireland, came to America a year later than his father. He came on the ship "Lion of Liverpoole," working his way as a redemptioner to Robert Turner. (Myers, pg. 101.) He was assigned two hundred acres of Valentine's original grant. After living there five years his heart still longed for Lydia Atkinson, the girl who was waiting for him back in Ireland. In 1688 we find him applying for a certificate from Newark Meeting, showing his clearness. Armed with this he took the long trip back where he and Lydia were married. The original marriage certificate is in possession of Malcolm R. Gilpin of Elkton. Shortly after their return to America, Henry entered into a career of public service which extended into three states. He assisted Thomas Holmes in laying out the City of Philadelphia. He was deputy surveyor for Chester County, Pa., as well as for the town and county of Newcastle, Delaware. While deputy for Chester County he laid out thirty thousand acres for two of Penn's children, William and Letitia. This survey included all of the present township of New Garden, and the greater part of Kennett with several thousand acres in the northern part of New Castle County. (Myers, pg. 127.) He was sheriff, coroner and clerk of the courts of Chester County and represented New Castle County in the Provincial Assembly. He removed to Cecil County, Maryland, about 1712, and was shortly appointed by Lord Baltimore surveyor for that county. He purchased "The Landing" property near the junction of the big and little Elk Rivers. This property is still in possession of his descendants. Henry's children became associated with old St. Mary Ann's Episcopal Church at North East, Maryland. Others later became Presbyterians.

Thomas Hollingsworth, the third child, was born in Ireland. After coming to New Castle County, he settled on his share of Valentine's original grant now owned by the Weldin family, but soon moved to the

west side of the Brandywine, where in 1687 he became one of the organizers of Centre Meeting. A warrant was issued to him in 1701 for four hundred acres on the west side of the Brandywine, a plot of which, surveyed by his brother Henry, appears in the Book of Surveys, page 268. This tract seems to have been located in the vicinity of Guyencourt and to have included the property of Mrs. William G. Ramsey. When building her residence on this property, Mrs. Ramsey incorporated therein an old log cabin, with its fireplace, oven and woodwork in their original simplicity. According to tradition this cabin was the home of Thomas Hollingsworth. Like his father and brothers, Thomas was a member of the Provincial Assembly. His son Abraham moved to near Winchester, Virginia. During a visit to his son in 1733, Thomas is said to have been killed by a buffalo, while on a hunting expedition near North Mountain.

Katheran Hollingsworth, the fourth child, was born in Ireland, and came to Delaware with her father. She was married at his house in 1688 to "Big George" Robinson. An interesting story is told of their courtship. It states that she was a beautiful Quaker maiden, and became the pride of the settlement. George was of the Church of England, and frankly admitted that his desire to become a Quaker was for the love of Katharine. Friends counseled delay. A year later, under her instructions, he became a true convert, and they were permitted to begin a long and happy married life (Heirlooms in Miniature by Ann Hollingsworth Wharton). The minutes of Newark Meeting confirm the story in that "friends not having perfect unity desires their waiting till friends are better satisfied concerning them." But the records fail to mention her beauty or his religious beliefs.

Robinson settled on the east side of Shellpot Creek opposite the Hollingsworth tract. Later he purchased Valentine's share of the original grant. (1726, Deed Rec. H-1-53.) His grandson, Charles Robinson, in 1785, sold two hundred and fifty acres of the latter to Gunning Bedford who is designated in the deed as attorney at law. (Deed Rec. M-2-98 & 99.) The part purchased by Bedford was "called Pisgah (being part

of the original tract called newwork)." Bedford renamed it Lombardy.

Samuel Hollingsworth, the fifth child of Valentine Hollingsworth, and the first by his second wife, Anne Calvert, was born in Ireland. He married Hannah Harlan, daughter of George and Elizabeth Harlan. He lived in Birmingham Township, and held several important offices, viz., justice of the peace for Chester County, and representative in the Provincial Assembly. Many years later these two names were again associated in the Harlan and Hollingsworth Company, ship and car builders of Wilmington.

The remaining children of Valentine and Ann Calvert were 6th, Enoch Hollingsworth, who died at the age of twelve; 7th, Valentine Hollingsworth, Jr., who married Elizabeth Heald; 8th, Ann Hollingsworth, who married James Thompson; 9th, John Hollingsworth, the first to be born in New Castle County, who married Catharine Tyler; 10th, Joseph Hollingsworth, and 11th, Enoch Hollingsworth, the second, who died in infancy.

Subsequent generations are listed by J. Adger Stewart in his book above referred to.

Newark Monthly Meeting

It is difficult to disassociate Valentine Hollingsworth from Newark Monthly Meeting, in the founding of which he took so prominent a part.

There seems to be no question that this meeting was the first to be established in Delaware. It had its origin in New Castle about the time of the arrival of William Penn. A branch meeting was soon established at Valentine Hollingsworth's, which in time superseded New Castle. A few years later it removed to Hamorton, Pa. The name Newark was adopted while at Hollingsworth's, and was retained for some years after its removal, until finally changed to Kennett. The minute book in possession of Friends Historical Library of Swarthmore, runs continuously through the three locations showing them all to have been one meeting.

Michener, in his Retrospect of Early Quakerism, states that several Friends being settled in and near New Castle held worship for several years at a private house in

said town. The date when this began is not known. It was first set up by authority of the Quarterly Meeting at Philadelphia in 1684. It was given further authority the following year by the Chester Quarterly Meeting as follows:

"Agreed yt ye Friends of Newcastle County accor to their proposition may erect or set up a six weeks Meeting as they shall see cause."

Newark Monthly Meeting began recording its minutes under date of 3rd month 1686, with a meeting at the widow Welsh's in New Castle. At this meeting Edward Gibbs and Judith Crawford proposed their intentions of marriage, and Valentine Hollingsworth was one of those appointed to make further inquiry. Hollingsworth was otherwise active in the meetings at New Castle.

The first mention of the establishment of a branch in this locality appears in the minutes of a meeting held at the widow Welsh's in 1687. (Myers, pg. 268.) It was then decided "that the men's Meeting which hitherto hath been kept at New Castle shall be kept twice on ye other side of Brandywine and ye 3d which will be the Quarterly Meeting to be kept at New Castle ye first 7th day in every month be ye monthly meeting." Among those interested in meeting here were Valentine Hollingsworth, William Stockdale, Thomas Connaway, Adam Sharpley, Morgan Druet and Cornelius Empson.

The seat of authority was soon transferred to Newark Meeting and New Castle Meeting became the branch. The minutes show that on several occasions Friends from New Castle applied to Newark for consent to their proposed acts. (Hist. Soc'y. of Pa.)

A brief account of those who cooperated with Valentine Hollingsworth in the founding of Newark Meeting is of interest.

Morgan Druet was the first of the founders to come to America, having first settled at Burlington, New Jersey, five years before the arrival of Penn. He was a member of the first jury to sit in Pennsylvania.

Thomas Conway or Connaway was a son-in-law of Valentine Hollingsworth, having married his eldest daughter Mary.

Adam Sharpley and his wife Mary were active in the affairs of the meeting. Their

descendants after two hundred and fifty years are still among the worshipers here. Rachel Sharpley, probably a daughter, married Thomas Pierson, also a member of Newark Meeting. He was the surveyor of many of Penn's grants as well as of the circular boundary of Delaware.

Cornelius Empson was a justice of the peace. In that capacity he was one of those having supervision of the survey of the circular boundary. He served five times in the Assembly under Penn.

And now I have come to the remaining name in the list of the founders of Newark Meeting, that of William Stockdale. History has not given to this man the high place he deserves. His name should ever be included with those of other Christian leaders who established religious liberty in America. Not only did Stockdale endure persecution for proclaiming his faith, but by the forcefulness of his writings led others to the cause in which he believed. In 1657 he wrote a book on "Doctrines and Principles" in which he related the persecutions of the Quakers in Scotland. While preaching he was frequently stoned, knocked down, trampled upon, until many thought he had been killed. Frequently he was imprisoned in cells too small to permit him to lie down. His property was confiscated to compel him to pay tithes for the support of organizations which he did not consider were preaching the word of God. In 1683 he published another book entitled "The Great Cry of Oppression." It related the sufferings which the Quakers had endured for eleven years in Ireland. It contained a protest against taking and paying tithes. The following year he came to America, and was one of the founders of Newark Meeting. In 1689 he represented New Castle County in the Provincial Assembly. Like many great men his latter years found him in greatly reduced circumstances, so that he was cared for by the meeting out of the public stock. (Myers, pg. 267.)

With such a man as a founder and member, it is easy to understand why this little meeting exerted so prominent a part in the spread of the Quaker faith.

The meetings on this side of Brandywine were usually held at Hollingsworth's, but occasionally at Druet's and at Empson's. As the settlement of Friends above the



MONUMENT TO VALENTINE HOLLINGSWORTH, LOCATED ON GROUND DONATED BY HIM FOR A BURYING PLACE. HE WAS A CONTEMPORARY OF WILLIAM PENN AND WAS ACTIVE IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF QUAKERISM IN AMERICA



NEWARK UNION MEETING HOUSE. CHARTERED BY THE DELAWARE LEGISLATURE AS A FREE PUBLIC MEETING. IT WAS ERRECTED 1845 ON THE SITE OF HOLLINGSWORTH'S NEWARK MONTHLY MEETING, 138 YEARS AFTER THE LATTER WAS REMOVED

Brandywine increased, the meeting at New Castle declined and was finally dropped.

The record of burials of Newark Meeting shows that there were four persons buried at Newark or Newark in 1687, namely, Robert Vance, Rachel, wife of Thomas Pierson, Enoch, son of Valentine Hollingsworth, and Margaret, wife of Thomas Hollingsworth. The following year Valentine Hollingsworth donated the burial ground to the meeting, entry in the minute book being as follows:

"Valentine Hollingsworth hath freely given unto friends for A burying place half an acre of land for yt purpose there being some already buried in ye spot. Friends have deferred fencing till ye next meeting."

The first reference to the meeting by name was on 9mo. 6th 1693 in the minutes of the Chester (now Concord) Quarterly Meeting as follows:

"It being desired by the friends of the Monthly Meeting of New-wark in ye County of New-castle, that they may be annexed to this Quarterly Meeting, Valentine Hollingsworth appearing in the behalfe & by order of the said meeting requesting the same, which this Meeting redily granted."

The first reference to building a meeting house here was on ninth mo. 6th 1699 at a quarterly meeting, when Valentine Hollingsworth and George Robinson proposed their intention to build two meeting houses one on each side of the Brandywine, one at Newark, ye place for ye other to be left to ye friends to consider. The meeting houses were not erected for several years as some of the members contemplated moving elsewhere by reason of their not having received confirmation to their lands. Finally on sixth month 7th 1704 New-wark friends renewed their request and were given consent to build two meeting houses, according to their own proposals. The meeting house at Newark was used until 1707. (Misc. records with Hist. Soc'y. of Pa.)

Although the life of Newark Monthly Meeting was of short duration, it was of great importance to the religious and secular affairs of at least three states. The number of other monthly meetings, in the organization of which Newark Meeting is entitled to credit, is quite impressive.

Among the first of these was Centre Meet-

ing. George and Michael Harlan, Thomas Hollingsworth, Alphonsus Kirk, William Gregg, William Dixon and other Friends had settled at what is now Centreville. For a time they continued to attend Newark Meeting until George Harlan in 1687 requested that a meeting be held on the other side of the Brandywine this winter season on account of the dangerousness of the ford. In 1690 Harlan requested that a meeting be kept there constantly, and in 1704 we find it meeting in a building owned by him. (Minutes of Newark Meeting.)

Other monthly meetings, in the organization of which Newark assisted, in whole or in part, are as follows: Stanton, (formerly White Clay Creek), New Garden, Marlborough, London Grove, Bradford, Nottingham, (or Brick Meeting House), Hockessin, Wilmington, Unionville, Georges Creek and Duck Creek. (Michener, Myers and Minutes.)

Perhaps it will be as new to you as it was to me to know that the Friends of Newark Meeting once invaded the domain of the Baptists and Presbyterians of the Welsh Tract and established a meeting near what is now Cooch's Bridge.

In 1709 one Howell James, who had been granted 1040 acres in the Tract, appeared at the Newark Meeting and requested ye consent that friends about ye Iron Hills have a meeting once a month at his house to which request ye meeting consents. Five years later Friends near Elk River requested the privilege of having a meeting at the House of Howell James every first day. This was denied, but they were later given consent to meet every other first day. These meetings continued until 1717 when, upon the death of friend Howell James, the meeting which had been kept there was discontinued. (Minutes of Newark Meeting.)

Penn's Assemblies

The influence of Newark Meeting was not restricted to religious affairs. Its members took an active part in preparing a code of civil and criminal laws for both Delaware and Pennsylvania, many of which form the basis of our present system. The extent of that part, in view of the small membership, is truly remarkable. No complete list of those attending Newark Meeting is extant, yet of those who are known, thirteen, within

a space of twenty years, were members of assemblies under Penn's government. Several held that office many times. Valentine Hollingsworth was a member for six sessions, Cornelius Empson and Edward Blake each five sessions, William Stockdale, Morgan Druet, George Harlan, Edward Gibbs, Henry Hollingsworth, George Hogg, John Richardson, Thomas Pierson, John Musgrave and Samuel Hollingsworth each one session. (Conrad's Hist. of Del., pg. 271, Myers, pgs. 270, 119 & 318.)

The Circular Boundary

A little-known fact in connection with Newark Meeting is that the first survey of the famous circular boundary line between Delaware and Pennsylvania was largely the work of its members. William Penn by a warrant issued in 1701 placed the task in the hands of eight men, six of whom were justices of the peace and two were surveyors. These were divided equally between Chester and New Castle Counties. (Misc. papers of N.C. Co., pg. 98). Of the four allotted to New Castle County, three were members of Newark Meeting, namely, Cornelius Empson and John Richardson, justices, and Thomas Pierson, surveyor. Richard Halliwell, justice, the remaining member from this County was not a Quaker, he being a warden of Immanuel Church at New Castle.

Newark Union Meeting House

For more than a century after the removal of Newark Monthly Meeting, I find no record of services being held here. Persons of the neighborhood, however, continued to use the lot for the burial of their dead.

Although Valentine Hollingsworth donated the burial ground to Newark Monthly Meeting, the gift seems to have been a verbal one only, no deed appearing on record. The result was that when the meeting ceased to exist the ground was left without an owner. It then became known as "Newark

free burying ground." This condition continued until 1845 when a fund was subscribed for the purpose of erecting a new meeting house. The subscribers secured from the Legislature an Act of Incorporation, by the name of "Newark Union." (10 Laws of Del., ch. 20.) The Act gave the new corporation control of the burial ground and authority to erect a free public meeting house. It further provided that the meeting house when constructed should be for the purpose of funeral services and divine worship for the use of all persons of the vicinity of whatever Christian form of worship or denomination they may be. The new meeting house was staked out August 2, 1845, and dedicated January 4, 1846. (Minute Book of Newark Union.) The burial ground was enlarged in 1897 by the purchase of an additional acre. (Deed Rec. N-17-96.)

Conclusion

Valentine Hollingsworth died subsequent to the year 1710. The exact date is not known. Much was recorded as to his life, but in his death he passed away in silence. He had seen Newark Meeting House come, tarry awhile and depart. He who had recorded the deaths of others had no one left at Newark to pay this last tribute to him. And now after the lapse of centuries, a grateful people return to this place to render to him an honor so long neglected.

Valentine Hollingsworth lived and died that America should be a haven of religious liberty; that everyone might worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. It is appropriate that on the ground he consecrated for that purpose his ideals should be perpetuated in a meeting house bearing the name he selected and dedicated to the use of all persons of every form of Christian faith.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Through the courtesy of Mr. Edward W. Cooch this article was contributed to the D. A. R. MAGAZINE.

What the Federal Constitution Does for the Citizen

HENRY A. WISE WOOD

The Constitution of the United States says:

"No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation."

The Workingman enjoys the Right of Private Property when he may own his Tools and his Savings.

He enjoys the Right of Private Property when he may put his earnings into a Home, and own it.

He enjoys the Right of Private Property when he may put his Earnings into a little Shop, and own that.

The Right of Private Property thus enables the Workingman to become a Householder and an Employer.

He enjoys the Right of Private Property when he may put the Earnings of his Shop into Liberty Bonds, and own them. Thus the Right of Private Property enables the Workingman to become not only an Employer, but a Bondholder—a Capitalist with money to invest.

In this way American Industry has been built up.

It is composed of Workingmen who are on the different rungs of the Ladder of Prosperity. Those at the top are Workingmen whom the Constitution enabled to climb, by protecting them when they were at the bottom, and by continuing to protect them while they were climbing.

Those at the bottom are Workingmen whom the Constitution is now protecting in their equal chance to climb. They may go as high as their brains and hard work and good character will carry them.

The Constitution thus guarantees an Open Ladder, which is free for all. Every man, woman, or child may get on this ladder and go as far toward the top as their individual ability will permit. But the Constitution does not supply an Elevator, to lift the Lazy or Incompetent to Prosperity along with the Industrious and Skillful.

The Constitution says, in effect:

"This way to success. I shall protect you while you are climbing according to the Rules of Honesty and Fair Play. But you must climb by your own power, with your own legs and hands and brains.

"I protect you while you are a Workingman, because the Workingman is necessary to the World. I protect you when you have become an Employer, because the Employer, also, is necessary to the World. Without him, Industry could not be organized, and without Organized Industry the World could not live.

"I protect you when you have earned enough to have Savings to invest, and have become a Bondholder or Stockholder—a Capitalist—because without your Savings, your Capital, there would be no money to loan to other Workingmen who wish to purchase a Shop and become Employers, or to Employers who wish to extend their Plants and Business by adding more Tools, by hiring more Workingmen, by making more Goods, and so adding to the Wealth of the Nation. Every man who saves money is a Capitalist, whether he has put by a week's Earnings, a year's Earnings, or the Earnings of a lifetime.

"I protect the Workingman because the Nation needs his Labor, I protect the Employer because the Nation needs Organized Industry. I protect the man who has saved money to invest and thus become a Capitalist, because the Nation needs his money to furnish the Workingman with his Tools and Home and Transportation, with Light and Heat and Water, with Schoolhouses, Churches, and Public Improvements.

"Without the Workingman, without the Employer, without those who have saved their Earnings and so become Capitalists, the Nation could not be run nor could it protect its Citizens from Crime, Riot, or Revolution, nor carry on War to defend itself from Invasion and Conquest, and all from Irretrievable Disaster."

Philadelphia Society in Washington's Day

MARY A. CLARKE

DURING the period of Washington's administration in Philadelphia, the Quaker City, the heart of the Nation, became its capital, the home of its statesmen and the center of its social life.

Under the Constitution New York had been the metropolis for less than two years, during which time a gloom had been cast over the official world by the dangerous illness of Washington with anthrax and the death of his mother. So when Philadelphia was chosen as the temporary capital, a choice chiefly due to the efforts of Robert Morris, a veritable boom took place; houses were built, rents were doubled, the market became dearer, fine dry goods shops were opened on Front Street all the way from Arch to Walnut, where importers displayed most enticing wares; prominent persons from all parts of the country took up their residence here; elegant equipages were set up, and a new theater was built. Gayety was in the air; even the Quakers became infected with it. And as strangers poured into the city, the Philadelphia women speedily became renowned for their intelligence, beauty and grace.

The house of Mr. Morris on High Street, now Market Street, was rented for the President's home. It was on the south side of Market between Fifth and Sixth, now the site of the buildings numbered 520 to 530, and was the best single residence in the city. It was a double house of brick, even then dark with age, three and a half stories high, with two lampposts before the door. To the east a brick wall extended well toward Fifth Street and inclosed a garden shaded by noble trees and running back to what is now Ludlow Street, where the stables stood. It is much to be regretted that this building was not preserved, but in time it came to be used one-half as a boarding house and the other half as a confectionery, then disappeared.

Washington was one of the richest men in America and the foremost leader of the



MARTHA WASHINGTON

Virginia aristocracy. He and his wife represented the best elements of American society, for the framework of society was still aristocratic, though the popular tendency was democratic. And in Philadelphia they established a federal court far more stately and elegant than has existed at any time since, and marked by a high moral tone and pure taste.

The first lady in the land was born Martha Dandridge, of good Virginia family and the heiress to a large fortune. She had troops of suitors before her first marriage at seventeen to Daniel Parke Custis. Later, when she was the handsomest and richest widow in Virginia and won the love of the young soldier of Mount Vernon,



GEORGE WASHINGTON

Washington had many competitors, but it was a case of the brave only deserving the fair, and only the brave could win her. A portrait of her at twenty-seven, just before her marriage to Washington, shows piquant beauty and a pleasing grace, which is said to have been her greatest distinction.

Certainly theirs was a love match, and they lived together on the happiest terms, never differing except on points of discipline as concerned her children, and subsequently the grandchildren.

The President entertained very formally. He invited to dinner only officials and strangers of distinction. His dinner parties were always given on Thursdays, at four precisely, and no guests were waited for. Mrs. Washington was usually present, and, if there were other ladies, they sat on each side of her. The President always asked a blessing at his own table, and in a standing posture.

His receptions were held on alternate Tuesdays, between 3 and 4 in the afternoon, in the dining room of the Executive Mansion. These were open to all respectable

citizens as well as strangers properly accredited. The visits were optional and without invitation. All chairs were removed from the room, and at 3 o'clock the door was opened, disclosing the President standing by the fireplace, and surrounded by his Cabinet. His hair was powdered and tied in a silk bag. He wore a coat and breeches of black velvet with a white or pearl-colored vest, yellow gloves and silver knee and shoe buckles, his cocked hat in hand, and with a long sword in white leather scabbard. He never shook hands, even with intimate friends. Names were distinctly announced, and he rarely forgot one. By Washington's own account, gentlemen in great numbers came and went, chatted with each other, and acted as they pleased. A footman showed them into the room, and they retired from it without ceremony when ready. On their entrance they saluted Washington, and he them, and as many as he could he talked to. He returned no visits.

Mrs. Washington's levees were held in the two large drawing rooms on the second

floor on Friday evenings from 8 to 10, and were attended by all persons connected with the Government and their families, by distinguished strangers and by all men and women whose social position entitled them to a place in cultivated society. The first one was on Christmas Eve, 1790. Full dress was required. The visitors were seated, and refreshments of tea, coffee, plum and plain cake were served. All were expected to leave early! Washington invariably appeared as a private gentleman with neither hat nor sword, and conversed affably with the ladies who, excepting intimate friends, rarely had other opportunity of meeting him. At one drawing room he came upstairs and bowed to every lady after she was seated. Proud of her husband's fame, Mrs. Washington was scrupulous in exacting for him all the courtesy to which he was entitled. She always spoke of him as "the general."

The Democrats objected to her drawing rooms as tending to exalt her personally, and to introduce the customs of foreign courts.

Although Mrs. Washington has been described as a notable housewife, the correspondence of Washington concerning the fitting up of the presidential mansion indicates that she did very little to relieve the general of the trouble of household affairs, so minutely does he enter into the details of furnishing the new home and equipping it with servants, their duties and clothes, the packing of china and glass, the cost of the butler's table as compared with his own, the selection of and hanging of looking glasses and hall lamps, the ordering of a mangle for ironing clothes. He even designed a wine coaster, an article which for twenty-five years thereafter was considered indispensable on every dining table.

Many letters show his thoughtfulness for his wife. In one to his secretary he wrote, "Furnish Mrs. Washington with all the money she may want, and from time to time ask her if she does want any, as she is not fond of applying."

At sixty-two, when she came to Philadelphia, Mrs. Washington looked somewhat older than the President, although they were born in the same year. She was short of stature, rather robust, very matronly, wearing usually a plain cap over her gray

hair and full rosy face, as we see her in the portrait painted by Turnbull. At a birth-night ball in her husband's honor, Lady Washington wore black velvet trimmed with silver lace. But usually her raiment was extremely simple, and this was the more noteworthy because, even at that day, the extravagance in dress of the American women had been remarked by foreigners, who marveled to see our merchants' wives clad to the tip in French fashions. At the first inaugural, both the President and his wife were clothed entirely in the manufactures of our own country.

Lady Washington always returned visits on the third day, usually in coach and four, but sometimes on foot, most likely accompanied by either Tobias Lear or Colonel Jackson, the President's secretaries. A footman would go before her and knock loudly, announcing Mrs. Washington, whose visit would be easy, pleasant, unceremonious, like that of any other Virginia lady.

This coach was the most splendid ever seen in Philadelphia. It was of cream color, globular in shape, the panels ornamented with festoons of flowers and cupids. It was drawn by four Virginia bays with long tails and splendid harness. Some say it was presented to Washington by King Louis XVI, of France; others that it was brought to the city for the use of Governor Richard Penn. Unless ill, the President and his wife invariably went to church on Sunday morning, generally to Christ Church, and the appearance of this coach at the conclusion of service always drew a crowd eager to catch a glimpse of Washington and his lady as he handed her into the coach with all the tenderness of a young lover. They also worshiped sometimes at St. Peter's on Society Hill, now Third and Pine Streets, where Parson Duche's preaching was much to the general's liking.

The first winter was a round of balls, dinners, assemblies and routs of "tea and cards," given by the Morrisises, the Binghamms, the Chews, the McKeanes, the Clymers and the Dallases.

At the assemblies, Mrs. Adams tells us, the dancing was good, the company of the best; but the room was despicable and no etiquette was observed. The principal families lived in great harmony, and at nearly all places the same company was met.

Among the charming daughters of these families, the envoys of France, England and Spain all found their wives. Gambling was fashionable in the gay set, the losses often amounting to \$300 or \$400 at a sitting. The old Southwark Theatre was very popular in 1790 and 1791. Washington often attended it, and enjoyed the farce immensely. When he was present the band always played the "President's March," the ringing melody now familiar to us all as "Hail Columbia."

The most prominent among the ladies of Washington's cabinet was Mrs. John Adams, wife of the Vice President. Unlike Lady Washington, who was born and bred to the purple, Mrs. Adams was of sturdy New England stock, the daughter as well as granddaughter of a Congregational minister of small income, who tilled a farm in addition to his parochial duties. From childhood the girl was trained in frugality and piety, and inured to hardship, yet her youth was happy and joyous. Of society she knew little, for in that sparsely settled



ABIGAIL ADAMS, WIFE OF THE 2ND PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES



MARY MORRIS, WIFE OF MAN WHO FINANCED THE REVOLUTION

country homes were distant from each other and small means prevented journeying. Books were few, but the girl eagerly read all that came to hand, and her letters, which have come down to us, are filled with quotations that show a well-stored mind. In girlhood, after the romantic custom of the time, she used the signature "Diana" in all her letters, but after marriage dropped the name of one vowed to maidenhood and assumed that of Portia.

Of all the residents of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Morris were by far the most prominent, and a warm friendship had long existed between them and the Washingtons. Mr. Morris was United States Senator from Pennsylvania. Mrs. Morris was of Maryland birth, which had probably first attracted Lady Washington to her. She was the sister of Bishop White, and very highly accomplished. When the Morris mansion was being fitted up for the presidential home, Mrs. Morris advised the Washingtons at every turn as to the disposal of their furniture and other domestic arrangement. At Mrs. Washington's levees Mrs. Morris always sat at her right hand, and at all the presidential dinners, public or private, which Robert Morris attended he was placed at Mrs. Washington's right

side. At balls in Philadelphia Mrs. Morris was led in first to supper. Both Mr. Morris and his wife had simple, affable manners. Mr. Morris strongly resembled the King of France.

In their home at Sixth and Market Streets they entertained more frequently than any one else in the city. Their style of living was the most comfortable known; no badly cooked or cold meals were served at their board; no pinched fires were seen at their hearths; no lack of waiters at their feasts. They originally had a country home on the site now occupied by the Preston Retreat, but it was burned down in 1784, and during the time that Philadelphia was the capital their country seat was at Lemon Hill, which became the great resort of the fashionable people, the gardens being described as a perfect paradise.

One of the few persons that Washington is said to have really loved was Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, and his wife became one of Lady Washington's nearest and best friends. She was Elizabeth Schuyler, daughter of General Schuyler of Revolutionary fame, and came of a race of women noted for charm, intellect, and high courage. The Hamiltons' home was at the corner of Third and Walnut Streets, and here they entertained many foreigners of distinction, such as the exiled Abbe Talleyrand and the Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria. It was at a dinner at Mrs. Hamilton's that Jerome Bonaparte met the beautiful Miss Patterson, of Baltimore, whom he subsequently married, and, at Napoleon's command, repudiated. After her husband was killed in the duel with Aaron Burr, Mrs. Hamilton lived in great retirement in New York City, where she founded an orphan asylum for girls.

The Chew girls of Germantown, Margaret, Sophia and Harriet, were great favorites with Lady Washington, and the general treated them almost as if they were his children. Harriet accompanied him when he sat to Stuart for his portrait, and Washington always insisted that his pleasant expression in this portrait was due to Mistress Harriet's enlivening conversation.

Mrs. John Jay, as the wife of our first Chief Justice, had been a prominent and charming figure in the first Administration in New York, where her visiting list num-



MRS. JOHN JAY, DAUGHTER OF GOV. LIVINGSTON

bered 118 persons, the "400" of New York society at that time, but the care of a growing family prevented her from spending much time in Philadelphia.

The daughter of Governor Livingston, of New York, born to affluence and carefully trained and educated, Sarah Livingston was married at seventeen to John Jay, and at twenty-two accompanied him when he went to Spain as our first Minister, as she did also three years later when he was sent to Paris as one of the Commissioners to arrange a treaty of peace with England. Her career in Madrid and Paris was a brilliant social success. The foreigners were enthusiastic in her praise, and wherever she went she became a favorite. A lifelong intimacy sprang up between Mrs. Jay and Madame de Lafayette; they were congenial spirits, both being very domestic.

Mrs. Jay was graceful and very handsome, as well as pleasing in manner. In one of his letters the grave Chief Justice bade her tell him "whether her eyes were as bright as ever." She was capable in the management of all domestic affairs, and was noted for the elegance of her dinners. In 1794 Mr. Jay was appointed by Wash-



MRS. WILLIAM BINGHAM

ington as our Envoy Extraordinary to Great Britain, and here Mrs. Jay's charming personality and brilliant gifts elicited the same admiration as at other courts.

Although not one of the Cabinet ladies during Washington's Administration, there was no woman in the United States who held such supreme sway in the social world as was wielded in Philadelphia for many years by Mrs. Bingham, the acknowledged leader of American society. She was the daughter of Thomas Willing, a member of the Congress of 1776, a man whose character for stainless integrity was not unlike that of Washington. Married at sixteen, at twenty she accompanied her husband to Europe and was presented at the court of

Louis XIV, where she was considered one of the most fascinating women of her time.

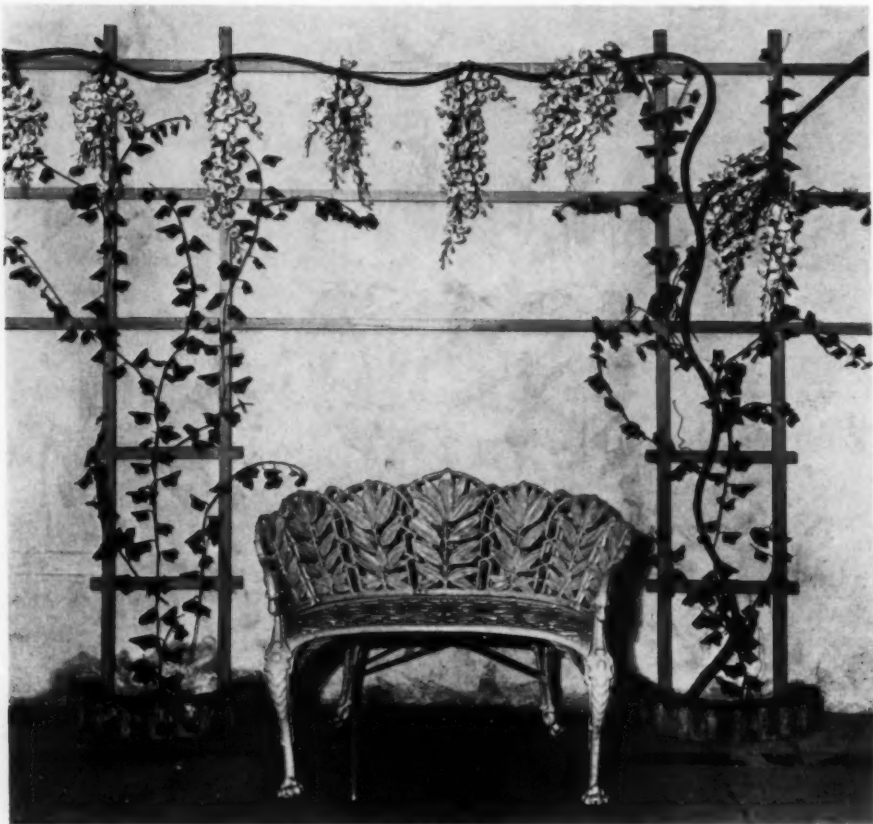
When the Binghams returned to Philadelphia they had the most ample income of any one in the United States. Mr. Bingham was criticized by some because his fortune had been made in the West Indies during the Revolution by the hated business of privateering, yet he had his choice of society. In 1790 he built a house at Third and Spruce Streets, called the Mansion House, more splendid than any in either New York or Philadelphia. The grounds extended from Third to Fourth and 300 feet north from Spruce. They had formerly been the British parade ground. The whole was bordered by a row of Lombardy poplars, the first ever planted in this city, and in this mansion the Binghams gave the first masquerade ball ever seen here. They had also a fine country house at Lansdowne on the west bank of the Schuylkill, where Horticultural Hall now stands. This had previously been the home of John Penn, and subsequently, in 1816-17, was occupied by Joseph Bonaparte. In both homes their hospitality was refined and splendid; in both the President and Mrs. Washington were frequent visitors.

And Mrs. Bingham became the star and center of a court that was all her own. Not only was she distinguished at the presidential court, but throughout her short life—for she died at thirty-six—she wielded an influence for which it is difficult to account. She seemed to embody all the graces. With splendid beauty of face, she was also elegant and dignified in figure and carriage, her manner easy, sprightly and winning.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This article appeared in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* on Sunday, February 19, 1922.



Louisiana



MRS. J. HARRIS BAUGHMAN. In her honor do we pause at this time.

Mrs. Baughman, it is with deep and sincere regret that the time has come to chronicle the closing of your term of office in our State.

Every leader has made to her people some distinct and individual contribution. In no case in D. A. R. history in Louisiana has any one person contributed the true, loyal, and untiring service that you have so unselfishly and graciously given our State.

Thackeray has said "Next to excellence

is the appreciation of it." Surely no greater appreciation can be shown than to be loved by people as you are loved by the Daughters in Louisiana.

As a token of appreciation of your accomplishments, as a symbol of our implicit faith in you, and as a symbol of your personal popularity in our State, the Louisiana State Board of Management pays tribute tonight to you, our beloved leader, by announcing that we are placing in our Louisiana Court Room in Memorial Continental Hall in Washington a trysting settee of iron in your honor.

National Officers and Committees

Approved Schools

Maryville College

MARYVILLE COLLEGE in Tennessee is the oldest school on our Approved list and one of the oldest in the United States, having been established in 1819 by Dr. Isaac Anderson, a clergyman. It has three fine policies: high scholarship standards, low expense rates to students and positive emphasis upon religion and morals.

During the five years of the Civil War Maryville College was closed, but in 1866 Professor Thomas J. Lamar, a former faculty member, found some friends who contributed enough money to open the College again. There were then thirteen students and today there are eight hundred and fifty-nine. Maryville was one of the first colleges in the South to admit women and probably the first in Tennessee to give a B.A. degree to a woman. Today the number of men and women is about equally divided.

There was formerly a secondary school connected with Maryville, but it was abandoned in 1925. Maryville is a Liberal Arts College offering the regular B.A. degree and the B.S. degree in Home Economics. It has been approved by the Association of American Universities.

The average cost to a student for tuition, room, board, etc., is \$300 a year, but about two-thirds of them need financial assistance, which they receive through work, scholarships and loans. Especial emphasis is laid upon the student-help program of short-time loans to students. To obtain a loan a student must show his need of it and must work out with Miss Henry definite plans for the use of the money. The student repays the loan with what he earns in College or after he graduates.

Loans are granted on the basis of a student's character, his scholastic record and his promptness in meeting obligations. When the loan is granted by the Student-Help Committee the student signs a note and assumes his obligation to meet repay-

ment dates. A past-due note for which satisfactory arrangements have not been made prevents further loans.

This loan program gives a student valuable training in handling money. He must plan a budget and his financial standing depends upon how well he carries out that budget and repays the loan. He learns to control money and not to let it control him. This program encourages independence, industry and self respect, as well as stimulating a high sense of honor.

Hundreds of students have been enabled through this Student-Help program to obtain an education which otherwise would not have been possible. During the school year 1935-1936 Maryville made 791 loans to 493 students, which totalled \$47,739. Before June 15th \$41,922 had been repaid and \$3,000 more is expected before school opens in September.

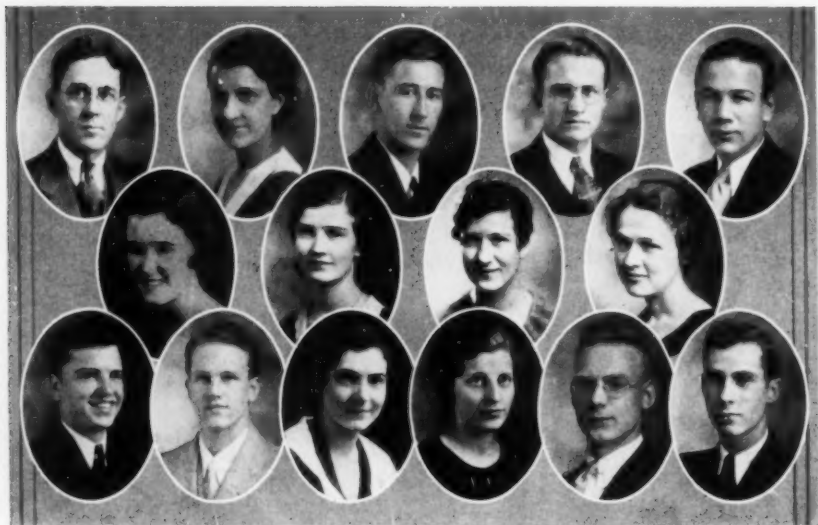
For three years the College has met these loans from the current expense fund but it is becoming increasingly difficult to spare this money from that fund, so Miss Clemmie Henry, Director of the Department of Student-Help is raising \$40,000 for a rotating loan fund.

To date between two and three thousand dollars has been contributed to the Rotating Loan Fund which is a long way from the goal. It has been suggested that D. A. R. Chapters, or individual members, might be interested in contributing to it. Any amount is welcome. Pledges of large amounts to be paid over a period of two or three years may be made.

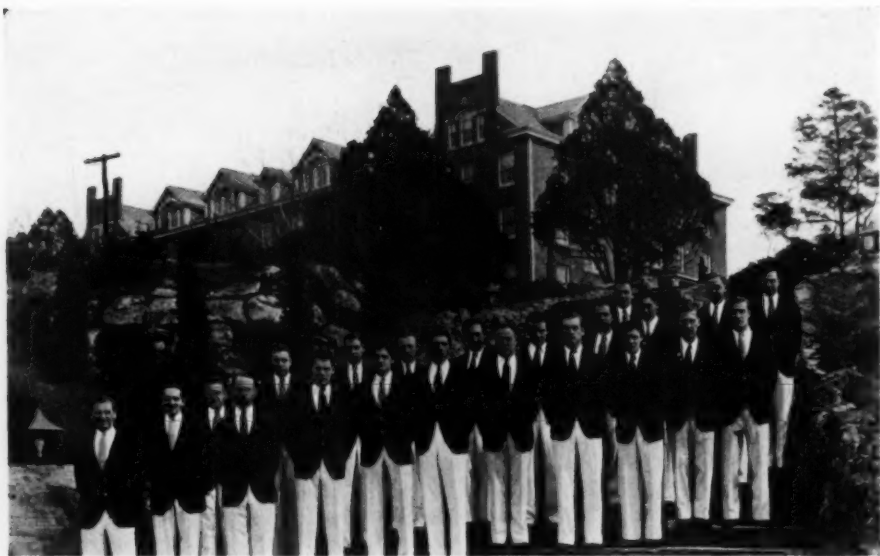
Any one contributing to this fund does so with the knowledge that the money is not spent but is used over and over again to help some needy young person. One thousand dollars will enable at least twenty young men and women a year to stay in College.

To what more worthy purpose could one give money than to making it possible for these fine young people of the mountains—the citizens of tomorrow—to obtain an education?

Miss Henry is very glad to visit State or Chapter meetings to explain the fund in



A GROUP OF MARYVILLE COLLEGE STUDENTS



MARYVILLE COLLEGE GLEE SINGERS

detail. She is planning to be in New England in October and November, so any one in that section wishing to have her come to a meeting should get in touch with her soon to make the arrangements.

KATHARINE MATTHIES,
National Chairman.

Americanism

The Settlement House

“THE rock bottom of a Settlement is to make common that which is best. It is where American life is caught on the wing and where fellowship is more than technique.”

The evening was over and the girls of the club were tired, but it was that happy tired which follows the combination of work and play. It had been the teacher's Dinner Party, and Miss Aimes, Angelina's teacher was the guest of honor. The club meetings were always pleasant. Each week the girls met together at the Settlement to play games and to have a good time, and the past year the Dinner feature had been inaugurated, for each month Mrs. Clark, the Head Worker, allowed them to have dinner with the Staff and invite a teacher from the school to be a guest. They had all taken turns and tonight was Angelina's time. Of course it was a real foreign dinner prepared by the girls' mothers with spaghetti and meat balls in true Italian style. These parties had been big events for the girls who now felt that Miss Aimes and the others were not merely teachers but had become friends who were anxious to help them. The teachers also found these parties beneficial. They brought them in touch with the background of their pupils and gave them a pleasant contact with the foreign mothers, who perhaps spoke very broken English, but whose pleasant smiles showed just pride in the children growing up to be real Americans and catching American ideals and ways of living.

At this party none were more proud than the two little girls from the nine-year-old club who waited on table. That Club had done this work all winter for Mrs. Clark and the Staff. Two girls working together for a week, had learned to set a table—where the knives and forks be-

longed, that American people ate quietly and that conversation was pleasant and friendly. Of course they always had a good hot dinner the nights on duty, and felt very grown up in their clean dresses and white aprons made especially for them. They were only nine, but realized they liked the American way where people sat quietly and no one ran around the room and grabbed for things as little brother Sam sometimes did at home.

Brother Carmen enjoyed the Settlement too. He learned there to smile pleasantly and shake hands with people who came to visit. Mrs. Clark and the Staff always shook hands with him when he attended the club. That was the polite way to greet friends. He enjoyed his club, and the girls had “nothing on him.” He was learning to cook and wash dishes and he could help mother. Besides if he proved very helpful, Mrs. Clark promised to take him to the country for a week to the College Settlement Camp. He dreamed about this—to be in the country with no small streets about, to walk through the grass in his bare feet, to hear the birds in the early morning and wade in the brook on a hot day. It was like the thought of Heaven.

It promised to be a good summer after all. Hadn't he been to the Fourth of July celebration in the Town Square where his friend, Mr. Militzia led the band? Carmen admired Mr. Militzia and liked to talk with him to hear about the trips to Atlantic City and Washington. Mr. Militzia had seen the United States Capitol and the house where the President lives, and had played for Angelina and her friends when they sang in a great big hall for some meeting of ladies who called themselves D. A. R. Some day Carmen would go to Washington, but now his thoughts were on the College Settlement Camp and the good times he had on Fourth of July.

Mrs. Clark said “that a Settlement should tie up with the community” whatever that meant. Anyhow the town men had given her the tickets for the Fourth of July, and each child was entitled to whatever was printed on the ticket—an ice cream cone, a bottle of pop, or even a “hot dog” sandwich. Carmen had ice cream and he liked it for the day had been warm. He knew

what Fourth of July meant, for the children were taught that in the Settlement classes. Everyone who could attended the classes, even his mother and father who were learning to speak English. Carmen was glad to be an American and determined to be something big when he grew up, perhaps a band leader like Mr. Militzia.

The children all loved the Settlement and regarded Mrs. Clark as a real friend to whom they could always go for advice and help. Didn't she look after those bad boys down the street who were arrested for stealing? She even went with them to the police court and had them released on parole—to her. Now they worked at the Settlement to pay back what they took and are happy about it too.

Thus a Settlement House is an untold blessing in a foreign neighborhood for better understanding and better Americanism. Visit Settlement Houses, watch their work in operation and give them your earnest loyal support.

ALICE S. JONES,
National Chairman.

Girl Home Makers

SO MANY interesting stories of Girl Home Makers come through the letters of the state chairmen, that quotations from several will give an idea of the fine and varied accomplishments of this committee. The satisfaction derived and the good influence of the D. A. R. on future homemakers will be seen as far-reaching.

Eschscholtzia Chapter of California sponsors a group of Girl Scouts. As the Girl Home Makers and Girl Scouts have many ideals in common, they have been able to share the lovely Woman's Club House, flag and workers. These girls are fortunate in having some very talented ladies who are intensely interested in the work, to teach and entertain them. Mrs. A. H. Peabody, the chairman, tells how she, a musician, was drawn into this work by the request for a flag by the Girl Scout troop. "Musicians must respond! Eschscholtzia Chapter gladly gave the flag, and the beautiful silk flag the girls received is their most prized possession. When they pledged allegiance to the flag and swore

upon their honor to do their duty to God and their Country and looked with reverence upon that flag and what it stood for, you felt the chapter had done a good deed. The girls meet every Friday afternoon from 3:30 to 5 o'clock; and the troop grew until there were 32 in number. The time allotted seemed short for all we wanted to accomplish, so some of the girls from 10 to 13 took part in certain duties of the Scouts; and some from 12 to 15, girls who seemed especially interested in cooking, sewing and home duties meet twice a month on Saturdays for two hours. To be associated with girls so bright, happy and active, and who want to know the why of things is a pleasure. These Homemakers want to know how to make 50 cents do for a dinner—why the biscuits were not light—why the cocoa was lumpy. Mrs. K— showed them how to make a wonderful fruit salad. One meeting is to be devoted to the different ways of cooking eggs. What an opportunity for even older girls—a happy time as well as instructive. So the D. A. R. chapter is touching the lives of these girls."

From Colorado, Peace Pipe Chapter carries on their work at Rudi Center where thirty girls, 11 to 13 years of age, are taught sewing, cooking, serving and proper conduct. They have completed thirty attractive patch-work pillows, thirty bright print aprons, sixty pot-holders and are now working on thirty tea-towels to be presented to Rudi Center. Many have become proficient in embroidery and are now working on dresses. Each week light refreshments are served; the girls are taught the preparation, cooking and serving; also dish-washing afterwards. Mrs. A. D. Wall, the chairman, writes, "The girls' hand-work is splendid and they are so eager to learn to cook and serve, we are nearly mobbed. When we pick five to help cook each time, what amuses us is that they are just as eager to wash dishes as to cook; so we divide them, those who wash dishes one time cook the next time. We have used a WPA story-teller for a part of our hour; and the NYA sent us a young girl who had had six weeks' training in cooking and craft work; being a Spanish-American herself she was a great help. Everything we do is

done under the American flag; we pledge allegiance and sing 'America' each time."

The Rhode Island state chairman writes: "On December 27, 1935 the first Girl Home Maker Club in Rhode Island was formed in Greenwood, by the chairman of Col. Christopher Green Chapter. Twenty-four girls enrolled and at present there are over thirty members. With the exception of a small donation from the Chapter these girls have been entirely self-supporting. They earned the money for their activities from the sale of their needle-work and home-baked foods. They have also been active in charity work. They have passed on magazines, clothing, etc., to local organizations. They are at present knitting an afghan to give to the Warwick Sunshine Society." These girls have received the benefit of their leader's excellent training in home crafts, as well as excellent social training. One of the first investments made by the Club was a copy of Emily Post's Book of Etiquette.

Mrs. Clarence A. Weaver, state chairman from the District of Columbia, has a Girl Home Maker Club of ninety-four members, meeting weekly, with classes in knitting, embroidery, crochet, dramatics, as well as lectures on food values and diet for the sick and small children. "Twenty-seven children were sent to camp last summer at Holiday House; all were greatly benefited by this vacation under home environments. One of the girls expresses her happiness in being able to spend her evenings with lovable and kind teachers who are always willing to help her in every way; so you see that whatever time is devoted to this club work by myself and faithful co-workers is well-spent to instruct these girls who appreciate our efforts to train them for a happy future life. I feel that the gratitude of these girls repay us for our work, which has been a pleasure to me."

Mrs. W. T. Cook of New York, Vice-Chairman, is leader of a Girl Home Maker Club of girls from 8 to 12, mostly of poor Italian parentage. Twelve members of this Club presented an original Washington's Birthday Program, under Mrs. Cook's direction, for Schenectady Chapter. The program included songs, recitations, a skit

and the dancing of the Minuet in costume.

From our Honorary Chairman, as well as state chairman of Ohio, Mrs. Wm. B. Neff, comes this news. "A letter from one of my rural teachers, the little woman who walked two miles through the snow last winter to her class, tells so proudly of her closing party for the term that I thought you would like to hear about it. (These are the D.A.R.lings.) The second year girls wore pretty blue dresses they had made themselves and all wore white lawn aprons bound with blue, and red bands on their heads. They gave a little play I had written for them and she says it went over 'fine'. Afterward the twelve girls served fruit jello, cookies (which they had baked) and coffee to their audience of eight-two. If you knew how sparse the region is you would know how far some of those people came and what an event it was. It was in the school-house and the school-board and P. T. A. were among those present. Now I shall try to have both clubs have some stunt at the county fair—then try the Legislature for a State Fund under the D. A. R. auspices. We have had two clubs in Ohio financed by public funds while under D. A. R. management."

To encourage the study of Home Economics in High School is one of our chief objectives. The following quotations will show how some of our state chairmen are accomplishing this purpose.

From Baxter Seminary, Tennessee, comes this message. "The Awards of Merit which you sent last year to Baxter Seminary for three girls were certainly very helpful in our Domestic Arts Department. I know that it must give you quite a bit of satisfaction, as it does us, to realize that this action meant much in developing pride as well as purpose to do the best work possible."

From Oklahoma the state chairman reports, "The Pond Creek Chapter is pushing this movement, as there is no Home Economics Department in the High School, and they feel that the girls would benefit greatly with this instruction in Homemaking. All the Chapter chairmen are trying to stimulate interest in homemaking by contacting as many organizations as possible, and to further this phase as an 'art'.

Interest and enthusiasm are growing and within a short while this will be one of the largest and most progressive of the many departments of D. A. R. work."

Iowa reports a fine response from the principals of the schools where the Scholarship plan was presented.

Mrs. H. B. Carlisle of South Carolina, Vice-Chairman, presented Awards of Merit, given by Cowpens Chapter to the outstanding Home Economics pupils at the Graduation Exercises of the Spartanburg High School. Miss Martin, teacher in the Home Economics Department is enthusiastic in promoting Girl Home Maker work, and sent several stories written by girls in this Girl Home Maker Club, through the vice-chairman. The following story on "Better Buying" was written by Sallie Mae Coggins of Spartanburg High School.

"Not many people can afford to waste money, because money is scarce. Although money is scarce, we need keep our health in good condition, and in order to do so we must have the right kind of food and the best that can be obtained for the money we have to spend.

"By using a budget we can save a good bit. We limit a week's groceries to a certain amount and try to keep within this limit by buying part of the heaviest groceries one week and part the next. These would include flour, sugar, coffee, potatoes, etc. I found in this way you spend less per week and still get as much groceries. Then too I found some foods are cheaper if bought in large quantities, while others should not be purchased in large quantities. They cost a few cents more, but they will be cheaper in the long run. In our study of marketing we have learned something about grade, and that we should read labels, to see if the grade meets the Pure Food Law regulations or if we are getting what we want. If we don't read labels and don't get just what we want we can't blame the merchant.

"The question comes up as to whether to buy at a cash and carry store or a credit and delivery store. When you buy at a credit and delivery store you have to pay for the delivery. When you buy at a cash and carry store you don't have to pay for the delivery. When choosing the place to

buy, another thing to consider is the condition of the store, if it is in a sanitary store there will be no boxes or junk all around. The back will be just as nice as the front. In our study of buying we could see our side of the question but we could not see the merchant's side—so one day two merchants came over and talked to us. They let us ask questions and they answered them. They said that they were glad to come because we would soon be the buyers, and were glad we were interested. One point that was cleared up for us was the question about special sales—one store selling a product so much cheaper than another. He said when stores put on sales, they reduce one article and advertise it—this is called a 'leader'. People will come to buy it and often stay to buy other things that will make up for the reduction on the 'leader'. They gave us a lot of information that will help us. Then, too, unless we stop and think we sometimes buy something we don't need.

"I have gotten lots out of this hobby and hope to get more. Mother thinks I am getting lots out of it, too. It is my intention to some day teach a Home Economics class. I have always wanted to be a teacher, but I never had a special subject in mind until I started taking home economics."

Mrs. F. J. McPartlin of Bemidji, Minnesota, writes as follows: "Our own Chapter and High School are so enthusiastic over our project that they feel it must be general everywhere. I wish you could see our Annual Tea for Mothers. The Junior and Senior High have a Style Show in the large auditorium. The girls change into different costumes and appear often twice. The costumes are the dresses made in classes during the year, for themselves and younger children; little sisters are also there and always a baby. The parade lasts almost an hour, with beautiful music and settings. After the Style Show, the regent of our Chapter is introduced, who makes a few remarks, then presents the cash prize to Senior High girl and the Award of Merit to Junior High girl. There is such a thrill in this that all the D. A. R. members are always there to enjoy it. Then to the Domestic Science Department where the

sewing-tables are beautiful with linen or lace, silver and flowers. The D. A. R. arrange silver and linen for this. Two pour at each table to expedite the service. Then the social hour is for visiting and inspection of garments. The food and dainties served are all made by the girls; every body has a part and it is the big day of the year. The D. A. R. gets quite close to the High School in this way and it is not unusual to pass groups of girls discussing their eligibility—or hopes of—to the D. A. R. They really appreciate us so that what we do seems so little and we admire the modern girl the more for our contacts. Our influence and example with these groups of girls will be a worth while heritage which we can pass on to the homes and loyal citizens in the years to come."

VESTELLA BURR DANIELS,
National Chairman.

Genealogical Records

Tombstone Inscriptions

VERY few states maintained vital records prior to 1880, and even where they did, there are many omissions and discrepancies. Therefore, the single most important source of information as to dates of births and deaths is the record to be found on tombstones. Also, often inscriptions give information not recorded in the vital records.

In every community there are many cemeteries or small family burying grounds and isolated tombstones. Sometimes these are kept up, but often they are neglected. Even where a cemetery is kept up, the natural weathering frequently obliterates the inscriptions on the stones.

This fast vanishing source of early local and family history should be preserved without further delay. Many Chapters and members have done marvellous work in the past in copying tombstones. But there is much more to do. Let us now endeavor to co-ordinate our labors, and make an effort systematically to copy *all* inscriptions in the smaller burying grounds, and in the larger cemeteries, all where birth was before a certain date. Then we will know that one source of information is

complete. In doing this we can be accomplishing several objectives at the same time.

The first step will be to organize a committee, so the burden will not fall too heavily on the chairman. On this committee there should be in addition to the chairman, a member with a car (who can take the rest of the committee to and from out-of-the-way cemeteries), a member who can type or get typing done (so the material can be prepared in form for binding at the minimum expense to the chapter), at least two and preferably four members who have time and strength to do the actual copying, and one or two members who have time at home to do indexing.

After the committee is organized, a survey should be made of the county (or township in the New England States) in which the Chapter is located, and all cemeteries and burying grounds located. The chairman and member with a car can do this while the others start work in known cemeteries. It would be a good idea to get a large map of the county and note on it all cemeteries or burying grounds or isolated graves known, and then add others as located. This map, and the accompanying record of the facts regarding each cemetery could then be turned in as a part of the Survey of Source Materials project outlined in the D. A. R. MAGAZINE for March, 1936.

A booklet, *Suggestions for Tombstone Inscription Copying*, has been prepared. It gives suggestions as to locating burying grounds and methods of copying, lists the information desired, and outlines methods of indexing, and the preferred manner of preparation of material for binding.

JEAN STEPHENSON,
National Chairman.

Junior American Citizens

Patriotic Youth

THE study of bits of history of the lives of the great men and women of our Nation is one of the objects for which the children's clubs, sponsored by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and known as Junior American Citizens, are organized, through the Com-

mittee of that name. Each club bears the name of an American hero or heroine, living or dead, national or local.

The children in these clubs are interested in the lives and deeds of the hero or heroine for whom their club is named. Many groups answer roll call by naming a favorite hero or report some kind deed. The children develop correct English and interest themselves not only in the history of our Nation, but the locality in which they live, and visit places of interest. Many of them have written excellent papers on the lives of the heroes or heroines for which their clubs are named.

The members of these clubs have their Flag Ritual, study flag history and rules for the correct use of the flag, commit the American's Creed by William Tyler Page, the Civic Creed and close with their own short but beautiful prayer.

The activities of these clubs are necessarily varied, for example: one boys' club in a settlement house in one of the large cities in Illinois, has read the Constitution of the United States and discussed it, formulated rules for the government of the club and studied important dates, places, personages and events in our history. They also discussed the meaning of United States Citizenship and the duties of citizens.

One D. A. R. Chapter in Illinois sponsors twenty-one newly organized clubs. Six of these are in one of the recreation centers of its city. This Chapter presented a beautiful silk flag to these six clubs to be used by them in their meetings. A letter of appreciation from the director says, in part: "It will be our earnest endeavor to teach the fundamental principles of good American citizenship and respect of the flag to all boys and girls meeting in our center."

We should encourage the planting of trees as living memorials to the heroic dead for "the groves are God's own temples." The boys and girls in rural schools who are beautifying their grounds will recall from their study of history that George Washington was a surveyor and the foremost forester of his time. Many of the trees in and around Mount Vernon were planted by his own hand.

It is our sacred duty as Americans to stand on the bed rock of American tradi-

tions which have grown up through centuries of development because right, truth and faith lie at the base of them.

May we not enrich the lives of these citizens of tomorrow with the vision of the noble ideals of our ancestors, teach them the love of country, respect and understanding of our Constitution and the desire to defend our nation from all enemies? A study of the lives of our presidents and signers of the Declaration of Independence should inspire them to the higher and nobler things in life. Their lives and achievements form an excellent pattern by which to mold the lives of young America, as well as ourselves.

We have but to look about us with a new, clear vision to appreciate and see the wonderful opportunity for the organization of these clubs and the opportunity of leading them toward the high goal of good citizenship. Let us by our own example teach them to have not only a pride of ancestry of birth, but a pride of ancestry of worth. If we train our youth to have the love and respect for law and order, they will become the best of citizens, but in teaching them, we must ourselves, measure up to the highest standard in their eyes.

Let us pause a moment in memory of the patriots who formed this Nation of ours and for those who have given their all to preserve these United States of America. Let us endeavor to instill into the minds and hearts of our Junior American Citizens the deepest respect for our flag. Every man, woman and child should pledge their allegiance to the flag and to the Republic for which it stands.

Patriotism does not consist of the waving of flags, but in striving to make our country righteous as well as strong. Our flag is the living emblem of our patriotism. Patriotism is a virtue of the heart; one of the deepest and highest and noblest. As such it is seen only to the all-seeing eye. We need some visible, tangible token of patriotism, so we have our flag. It should be to us what the idol is to the enlightened pagan. He knows as well as you and I that there is no life nor power in the image of wood or stone or metal; but it is to him the visible representation of an unseen deity and as such he enshrines it and

bows before it. Even so should we enshrine our flag and secure its veneration from all.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The foregoing address was given over the radio stations WMBD and WBBM, by Mrs. Clark B. Montgomery, of Peoria, Illinois.

Historical Research

IN planning our year of history work, there are some outstanding features in which all of us should join, every chapter engaging in the effort to make these a complete success.

The Surrender Room of Moore House

The branch of Historic Sites and Buildings of the National Park Service has beautifully restored the battlefields of Yorktown, Va., and Moore House which is the farmhouse overlooking the York River, where the terms of the surrender of Cornwallis were drawn. Such an association makes of this building a hallowed national shrine. Here were composed those words which brought to a close the long bloody conflict for the independence of the American Colonies.

We have accepted the invitation to sponsor, as a national patriotic society, this memorable spot, to give it our permanent interest and the protection of our mothering watchfulness. We have been asked and have undertaken to contribute the funds necessary to furnish the Surrender Room where a tablet will acknowledge our gift. This step is taken by act of our Congress and we are asking that the funds be voluntary gifts from chapters. Let us urge and expect every chapter to give something towards this object, and to regard the giving as a happy privilege. Won't you help stress the idea as a universal one, with no chapter omitted? An estimate of \$5,000 has been made as to the probable expense. The furnishings naturally will be authentic antiques of the early American better farmhouse type.

D. A. R. Manuscript Collection

Now that the Society has happily undertaken the gathering of a rare manuscript collection, I ask that you will make a plea

to the chapters of your state for original manuscripts and first prints of historic value. These originals are properly called "Source Material," as it is from such sources that history has been kept alive. They were the original records. Please make clear the fact that we want originals, the first written or printed of their kind.

Stress papers up to 1830, though we would accept those up to 1850 if tremendously important. History is constantly being made and nothing remains even comparatively modern for any length of time. We are thinking of the future of our collection. We are not confining ourselves to the Revolutionary period. Rather is it a record of early American life.

Birthday of the Statue of Liberty

The 50th anniversary of the dedication of the Statue of Liberty will occur next October 28. The National Board has expressed its interest by voting to co-operate in this event. Our President General will represent us in New York City at the program on that day, and has set the October Board meeting for the day before so that many of the National Officers and State Regents can accompany her. You will hear more of this later, but we do want the chapters to build their October programs around this event or at least give a part of the time to commemorating it. Suggestions will be sent to them through the MAGAZINE and perhaps by letter, but keep this thought in mind and plan for some appropriate observance.

The report of history work accomplished last year was tremendously gratifying. I know that our chapters will move forward to even greater achievements this year. Please understand that I do not expect any chapter to do all of the things suggested, but a variety of suggestions is made because needs vary in different states and even among communities of a state.

History Reading Groups

Let us place more emphasis on the History Reading Groups. Some which I know have proven so helpful and so popular. This is an easy and delightful way to keep up our history. We do want to be known

as informed women and especially as women who know their American history, past and present.

History Contests

Keep up the excellent work always being done by our Daughters in putting on history contests in the schools. Our young people need this encouragement in studying the great story of their country. Last year we had 1,465 such contests.

List of D. A. R. Markers Placed

Please give your very earnest and conscientious effort to gaining a complete record of all D. A. R. markers, of any kind, ever placed in your state either by chapters or by the state organization as a whole. We want just four questions answered: "where, when placed, by whom and what person or event commemorated."

As this information is to go into a card index, the answers must be confined to these four questions. Look through the State Yearbooks for reports of State Historians and Chairmen of Preservation of Historic Spots and National Old Trails Committees. Search the scrapbooks of your chapter, the minutes of the Recording Secretaries, etc. Don't give up. Some states have already sent in complete records. We want yours.

Town Markers

The first year of placing markers at each entrance to our towns has been a great success, 742 such markers being reported placed. These should give the name of the town at the top and below it the date the town was founded and a line or two of its history interest—or anything else important. We have suggested the following shape and dimensions, 24 x 18 inches. America is on wheels now and we must learn as we run. A uniform design is being considered.

Historic Spots

Continue our great work in marking historic spots, but I do want to stress the necessity of the spot to be marked being important enough to warrant your expense and the placing there of the name of our

Society. Be sure that the event which you would commemorate deserves your effort and our insignia.

If there is any question as to the authenticity of the spot, I urge you to make very certain and to consult the State Historical Society. We cannot be too sure. Grave errors have been made in times past. This is a necessary note of warning but need not affect your enthusiasm and satisfaction in marking a place which you have verified and know too well deserves such honor. Such marking is, indeed, a proud record.

Historical Societies Started

Last year 45 historical societies were started where none existed before. Has your county one? Do not let the interesting objects so typical of past years, so descriptive of periods of American life, disappear from your community. They can be salvaged now for the future and in a few years they will be treasures. Rescue these pieces and start the historical society. Get your most able and influential town or county residents interested in helping with this.

Ferris Historical Prints

Many of those who saw the beautiful Ferris prints, 40 in number, displayed on racks in the corridor during the Congress, will want to know more about them. They are very fine prints in color and are copies of a series of paintings depicting famous events in American history. The originals are in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. Order them through the Historian General's office.

I know what a wonderful atmosphere of American feeling they create and how beautiful they are. They can be simonized, as they are printed on heavy cardboard, and then used in school libraries to great advantage, as younger children would thus be able to draw a few of them as they would a reference book, and in the library enjoy reading the stories on the back of the prints and studying the pictured history of their country. They would learn in an unforgettable way the leading events and personages of American history. Sets of the prints have been presented to high schools and have been keenly appreciated.

History Scrap Books

At the Congress exhibit of history scrap books in April, Connecticut took first place and Texas second. The scrap books submitted were all splendid and showed much alertness and care. Keep up the scrap books and make your 1936-1937 the best one your chapter has produced.

History Maps

Among the very interesting maps displayed at the Congress, Texas took first place and Oklahoma and Virginia tied for second place. These maps were wonderful with their great amount of finely executed handwork. I have never before seen such beautiful maps. Can you make one for your state?

Papers on History

At the Congress exhibit first place for the best collection of history papers went to Illinois and second to Oregon. These were valuable recounts of state history and while, except in rare cases, only books can be permanently housed in our headquarters, we were grateful for the fine work done and, after displaying them, have returned the material to the states where you will be glad to use them in state files or state libraries.

Pageants, Plays, Exhibits

Pageants and plays are interesting methods of presenting the facts of historic events, objects and customs. You will continue your interest in these, I am sure.

Historic Anniversaries

As you plan your chapter programs, think of the usable historic anniversary in each month, and do not let it go unnoticed. If you cannot give the whole program to it, give five or ten minutes. Our Daughters should see to it that no great anniversary is passed without some observance of it—a salute of grateful honor to the heroic past. That is not too much to give, is it?

Revolutionary Soldiers' Graves

We marked 1,831 graves of Revolutionary soldiers last year. Let us continue to pay this respect to those who fought for our independence. Markers for graves of the wives of Revolutionary soldiers, who certainly played their heroic part, have been authorized and will be available.

Old Trails

The marking of old trails has a very direct appeal to our appreciation of the courageous and romantic trek on the ever-beckoning trails into the wilderness and across vast prairies. When we mark these we but illuminate the first letter of those great pages that tell the glamorous story of the advance of empire.

Interviews With Pioneers

If there are pioneers in your community whose stories you have never gained and secured their signatures on them, do so now while you may. The sands of time run fast.

To those of you who so wonderfully added your labors to mine of last year I express my sincere gratitude and to those who are now entering our history circle for the first time our arms are extended in welcome.

MRS. JULIAN G. GOODHUE,
National Chairman.

Conservation

WITH the coming in 1937 of the sesquicentennial of the framing of the Constitution, the Daughters of the American Revolution have a fine opportunity for setting an example in citizenship by making plans to plant sesquicentennial trees to mark that event. This can be done this fall as well as next year. In fact, it will be well to do the planting this fall and have dedication exercises next year when the sesquicentennial will be in full swing.

The U. S. Commission has turned over to the American Tree Association at Washington the tree-planting phase of the entire program and Charles Lathrop Pack, the president of the Association, will send any

conservation chairman of the chapters the new Constitution Sesquicentennial Tree Planting Book. This book should be in the hands of every chapter chairman.

In this book Mr. Pack provides you with a copy of the Constitution, all amendments, all the important dates, members of the Constitutional convention and the letter of transmittal by George Washington. Following this, you will find sixteen pages of tree planting suggestions and other information of the greatest value to you in this project.

During the celebration marking the bicentennial of the birth of George Washington the American Tree Association registered nearly thirty million tree plantings. Here is something every chapter can do. And by all means notify the American Tree Association at Washington of your planting so your name can be added to the national honor roll with the number of trees.

The time to begin planting plans is right now. The thing to do is to get the trees in the ground this fall and dedicate them and plant more trees next year.

The first great community tree planting to mark the formation of the Constitution was at Wheeling, W. Va., when three thousand school children and two companies of C.C.C. devoted the entire day to Constitution tree planting. This is a fine example bringing school children, tree planting and the Constitution together. This is indeed citizenship making of the finest pattern.

It may be a memorial avenue or a memorial highway can be planted. There may be a place for a town forest in your community. The chapters could do no greater public service than inaugurate such projects. When you have completed your project by all means mark the trees. The American Tree Association has suggestions for doing this too.

MRS. AVERY TURNER.

Filing and Lending Bureau

OUR first year of work has been completed and we begin our second year—a year offering untold opportunities for

activities and service—filled with enthusiasm.

For the Reviewing Committee, the last year has truly been one of work, but their task has been completed and the new catalog is now ready. Under a new ruling of the Executive Committee, the catalog of the Filing and Lending Bureau will be mailed out upon request only, and then only upon receipt of a three-cent stamp for each catalog. Please send your requests to the Filing and Lending Bureau, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., writing your name and address plainly, and all orders will be promptly filled. It has also been decided that in the future no supplemental lists will be printed, but that from time to time, new papers will be listed in the MAGAZINE. Please watch and read your MAGAZINES carefully so you may be informed as to the additions to our present list.

I urge the State Chairmen to impress upon the Chapter Regents in their respective states the necessity of appointing a Chapter Chairman for the Filing and Lending Bureau. Also stress the fact that they should have at least one program during the year using either a paper, play or an illustrated lecture secured from this department.

The new Hand Book recently published by our Society states very clearly the purpose of this committee and just in case you have not yet secured your copy of the Hand Book, I quote a portion of it: "Its purpose is to provide a central agency for the distribution of historical papers and lantern slides; to make available to chapters a variety of papers and essays for use in their chapter programs; to encourage and stimulate the collection, preparation and preservation of valuable original data; to maintain interest and extend information upon historical subjects through patriotic lectures and lantern slides."

It might also be well to remember that this committee gathers the results of the best work achieved by other committees, and can supply program material on almost any subject. It is hoped that many fine

papers of National interest will be submitted to this committee this year, and for this reason the following rules regarding the preparation of manuscripts are repeated:

1. All papers from a State should pass through the hands of the State Chairman. Those papers approved by her are forwarded to the National Chairman.

2. Papers must be plainly and neatly typed on one side of the paper only, leaving a margin of 1½ inches at the top of each page.

3. Use white, medium-weight paper 8½ x 11 inches.

4. Fasten at the top of the paper. Do not tie or put covers on new papers; it increases postage charges, and all papers are backed when filed.

5. At the top of the first page of each paper, give the name of the writer, chapter and State and date of writing.

6. Send two copies of each paper—the original and one carbon.

7. Do not submit genealogical papers, as these belong to another division.

8. Pictures and programs cannot be accepted due to limited space.

Rules governing the borrowing papers are as follows:

1. Orders cannot be taken in advance.

2. A charge of 25 cents per paper is made for each and every 30 days or fraction thereof that the paper is in the possession of the borrower.

3. Papers should be returned in the name of the individual to whom they were sent.

4. Papers may be loaned to Daughters of the American Revolution only, but members of our Society may borrow papers for use on school programs and assemblies, providing a member makes herself responsible for the paper and makes herself responsible for its return.

5. As many as six papers may be borrowed at one time, but should not include more than two upon the same subject.

6. Do not roll papers when they are returned, and please return them promptly.

7. All lost papers must be duplicated at the expense of the loser.

Lantern Slides and Lectures

A list of lectures and lantern slides which may be rented from the Filing and Lending Bureau is given herewith, together with the price for rental, number of slides, etc.

Ellis Island, by Blanche H. Perkins & Grace H. Brosseau; mostly colored (48) slides, \$1.50.

Gen. Philip Schuyler, friend of George Washington, by Caroline A. Huling; partly colored (29) slides, \$1.00.

George Washington in Art, by Martha W. Keezer; partly colored (50) slides, \$1.50.

Half Forgotten Romances of American History, by Elizabeth E. Poe; mostly colored (72) slides, \$2.00.

Historic Spots in American Colonies; colored (114) slides, \$2.00.

Historical Windows, Washington Memorial Chapel, Valley Forge; colored (25) slides, \$1.00.

History of the Flag, by Eva Towles Holt; mostly colored (60) slides, \$1.50.

Landmarks of Colonial Virginia, by Mrs. C. A. S. Sinclair; colored (90) slides, \$2.00.

Memorial Continental Hall and Its Environs, by Lucy Galt Hanger; mostly colored (94) slides, \$2.00.

National Headquarters, by Mrs. John M. Beavers; mostly colored (55) slides, \$2.00.

National Old Trails, by Arline B. N. Moss; mostly colored (100) slides, \$2.00.

Romantic History of the Mayflower Pilgrims, by Mrs. A. Anderson; few colored (96) slides, \$2.00.

Signing of the Declaration of Independence; mostly colored (60) slides, \$1.50.

Southern Mountain Schools, by Mrs. William H. Pouch and Mrs. C. E. Herrick; not colored (136) slides, \$2.00.

The Constitution, by Harry Atwood; not colored (40) slides, \$1.50.

The Old West, by Ed. M. Milligan; not colored (100) slides, \$2.00.

Williamsburg, by Mrs. Bates Warren; not colored (64) slides, \$2.00.

Yorktown, by Mrs. Bessie W. Gahn; mostly colored (73) slides, \$2.00.

Youth of George Washington; colored (59) slides, \$1.50.

As you will note, these lectures and lantern slides are suitable for chapter programs and are available to any member of our Society, or they may be used outside our organization by any college, club, school or community center for Americanization work or any other patriotic educational endeavor.

The lantern slides are standard size ($3\frac{1}{4}$ " x 4"), are well packed in substantial wooden cases, travel by express insured for one hundred dollars, the express to be paid both ways by those renting the lectures. Lectures must be insured for the same amount when they are returned. When unpacking the slides, note how many, if any, are cracked and send this information when returning the slides so the matter may be taken up with the insurance company if necessary.

The lantern slides may be projected from any standard stereopticon, but *cannot be used in motion picture machines*.

A typewritten lecture accompanies the slides, and the price of the lectures and lantern slides quoted is for use once only. If a second showing is desired, arrangements must be made in advance with the chairman. The charge for each additional showing will be one dollar. This charge is necessary to cover repairs, replacements and care of manuscript.

Please bear in mind that the lectures must be returned to Memorial Continental Hall immediately after the date for which engaged. This ruling is necessary to insure prompt arrival of the lecture for its next appointment. Chapters desiring to rent lantern slides should make their reservations as far in advance as possible, sending check with their reservation payable to the Treasurer General.

Plays, Playlets and Pageants

For some time it has been felt that it would be a good idea to have a number of

plays in our department, and last year Mrs. T. J. Holzberg was appointed vice-chairman in charge of plays. This year, we are sending out a call for plays, playlets and pageants, and two cash prizes are offered to members submitting the two best plays. Mrs. Holzberg, vice-chairman, will be chairman of the judges and will select her own committee, announcement of which will be made later.

The following rules will apply to the contest:

1. Contest closes February 1, 1937.
2. All plays must be typewritten and submitted in duplicate.
3. Subject must be of *national* interest, not local unless of interest to country as a whole.
4. Plays must emphasize the following:
 - (a) Good citizenship.
 - (b) Character building.
 - (c) Historical facts of events, persons and deeds.
 - (d) Educational.
 - (e) Symbolic — emphasizing liberty, love of Country, love of Flag.
 - (f) Stress the necessity of adequate national defense.
 - (g) Honor and valor in defending one's government.
 - (h) Warnings of danger to our Country and Constitution.
5. Plays must not be too elaborate as to scenery.
6. Plays should have as few characters as possible.
7. Costuming and stage properties should be simple.
8. No play should take more than one hour to produce.
9. Submit plays for both children and grown-ups—we need both.
10. Bear in mind that the play or pageant will be acted as well as directed by amateurs in D. A. R. Chapters.
11. Plays which cannot be used will be returned to writer on receipt of postage.

Again, I urge you to read the MAGAZINE carefully for a list of plays for use on

Constitution Day as well as Founders' Day which will soon be published, in the hope it may help chapters in arranging their programs for the coming year.

Your chairman anticipates great results this coming year, and I am counting on each one of you to do your share.

OLIVE B. JOHNSON,
National Chairman.

Contest in Play Writing

REALIZING the educational value of plays in any instructive, or constructive work, and feeling that plays and pageants in our "Filing and Lending Bureau" need special attention, the President General, Mrs. Wm. A. Becker, appointed Mrs. Tonniss J. Holzberg Vice Chairman of "Filing and Lending" to take charge of this special and important work, and with the full cooperation of the National Chairman, Mrs. Frederick G. Johnson, we are now launching on a nation-wide campaign among the members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, to help us build up this special line.

Many requests are constantly coming to the Filing and Lending office, and also to the office of the National Defense Committee, asking for suitable plays for many different occasions, and recently the Government of the United States asked for our plays, but on account of a lack of material we could not grant them the favor, which was a great disappointment to our office, for we aim to assist our Government whenever we are asked to do so.

Knowing just what our Society has done, and what it is capable of doing, we have no doubt in our mind that the members will, within the year, make our "Play and Pageant Department" one of the best in the country. Other organizations have long devoted themselves to this work, knowing, through specially prepared lines, the seeds of subversive propaganda are soon sown. These organizations are employing people to write plays constantly, and unfortunately unsuspecting people are using the fruit of their labor toward this end. We have come

to a time in our organization when we must have our own plays. Plays which can be used, not only in our chapters, but in the work of the committee, especially shall I say, Americanism, mountain schools, children of the U. S. A., and I know that the Children of the American Revolution are anxious to have more plays at their disposal.

To stimulate the interest in building up this special work, Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Holzberg will offer prizes for the best play, or pageant, written by our members. The rules for the contest are printed below. We also suggest you read your MAGAZINE each month for suggestions of programs, and a list of plays will be given for each patriotic occasion.

September 17th—Constitution Day.—Unfortunately we have no play for this important date, but suggest the chapters have a "Patriotic Tea," or entertainment.

October 11th—Founders Day.—We have a very charming playlet entitled "First President General."

Would also suggest a tea to the founders of your chapter on that day.

Let us put our shoulders to the wheel, as we have done in other work in our great Society, that we may become useful in helping to promulgate the ideals for which our Society was organized, thus becoming more and more useful to our Country in helping to foster "Good Old American Citizenship."

GRACE H. HOLZBERG,
*National Vice Chairman in
Charge of Plays and Pageants.*

D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship

AGAIN I welcome you as State Chairman of the D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship and, if you are new in the work, a double welcome is yours.

The new edition of the book with some changes will be available about September first or earlier. Please request that all orders be sent to you by Chapter Chairmen. This *must* be strictly adhered to in order to prevent overlapping and waste. You in

turn send orders to the Corresponding Secretary General, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Also: Please ask your Chapter Chairmen *not* to send orders or money to me and not to order books unless they are sure they will be placed.

We have discovered an immense waste which must be stopped. When one realizes that the expense of mailing alone amounts to figures in the hundreds per month and that some of the States do not pay the full quota of 10 cents per capita, then you catch the vision for need of economy.

See to it that your State pays its quota. This is voted by your representatives at Continental Congress and is a personal responsibility to each one of us.

No new foreign language will be added to the list. Books are available in the following languages:

Armenian, Bohemian, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Japanese, Lithuanian, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Swedish, Yiddish.

These may be obtained in amounts up to 2,000 copies free of charge by Chapter Chairmen for free distribution through any approved agency, to immigrants, foreigners, or pupils in public or evening schools; for textbook use in schools and Americanization classes; public libraries and C. C. C. camps.

Additional copies in excess of 2,000 *per year*, whether ordered at once or over a period of time, will be two (2) cents each, express or freight collect.

For personal use of the book by members, a charge will be made for all languages as follows:

Single copies: 15 cents each, including postage.

Orders for copies to be purchased should be sent with remittance payable to the Treasurer General, Memorial Continental Hall. Please ask Chapter Chairmen to report such orders to you so that you may in turn report to your National Chairman.

All large shipments will be sent by freight. States far distant from Washington are especially asked to order a sufficient

time in advance in order to allow for shipment by freight. No large shipments sent by express except at the expense of those ordering.

Per capita contributions should be sent to the Treasurer General through the State Treasurer.

Remember:

Please request that all orders be sent to you through Chapter Chairmen. Orders from individual members for their own use are sent with remittance to the Treasurer General.

About September first you will receive order blanks to be used by you when ordering Manuals from Washington.

Thanking you for your cooperation in the past and for continued support in the future, I am

Yours for service,

SUSANNE WATSON WARD,

National Chairman.

D. A. R. Good Citizenship Pilgrimage

TO organize any new committee is a significant venture, and your national chairman faces this opportunity with an earnest plea for your helpful cooperation. The recent Continental Congress established the project of Good Citizenship Awards upon a new basis, and we take up the work now in a committee which will conform to the general plan of national committees.

We have very little experience upon which to build; and almost no records to guide us. Here are valuable possibilities which we hope will appeal to you.

We need help in every community to create better understanding of our Society's ideals and its aims. This project will go far in establishing that understanding. Our young people need every encouragement in the building of good character; this contest, properly presented, ought to stimulate their appreciation of it.

These, then, are our immediate goals. The plan, as originally outlined by the National Board, provides for a carefully se-

lected group of girls. Unless there is uniformity of method in this selecting it cannot be regarded as a national plan. The choosing should be shared by the young people in the high schools, their teachers, and our Society. If carefully followed over a period of years, this plan will produce a group of leaders in the womanhood of America whose attitudes we have helped to establish—whose understanding of patriotic ideals we have quickened. This award must not be given or accepted casually. It is not a pleasure trip; it is a pilgrimage. It is not a favor, it is an investment, and it must bring good returns.

Please, then, be definite about the following requirements when you present this contest in your state. The senior students in each public high school may choose by vote three girls of their class who excel in the following four qualities, desirable in good citizens:

1. *Dependability*—which includes truthfulness, loyalty, punctuality.
2. *Service*—cooperation, courtesy, consideration of others.
3. *Leadership*—personality, self control, ability to assume responsibility.
4. *Patriotism*—unselfish interest in family, school, community and Nation.

From the three girls elected by their classmates on the basis of these four points, the high-school faculty is to select one, who becomes the representative of the school; and her name is to be sent by the principal to our D. A. R. State Chairman.

The choice in each public high school shall be made on or before February 22, and the girls' names must be sent to the State Chairman by March 1. Names received after that date are ineligible.

The public high schools in some states number more than a thousand, and this means a great many candidates. Selecting a representative from them presents a problem quite different from that in a state with a comparatively small number of high schools. Therefore, the final selection of the winner may be decided as you think best. The following suggestions may prove helpful:

A. Drawing of the name in public by some one well known and disinterested personally. In Illinois this year the Governor drew the winner's name and two reserves at our State Conference. Each name was in a sealed envelope.

B. Grading a questionnaire which has been answered under school supervision.

C. Grading papers written upon a selected topic.

D. Personal interviews.

The last three ways require several impartial judges in each case. They should be skilled above question.

Will you please do these following six things and then tell me that you have done them?

1. Provide yourself with a large loose-leaf note book, and begin a permanent record for your state. 1936 was our first year, and every detail is still available. Even now promptness will be an asset. Make your beginning at once. Secure a photograph of your state's representative (1936) and as much data about her as you can, her school, her home, her achievements, and any results growing out of her trip to Washington. Ask her to write a letter to you expressing herself upon this project. If she makes any suggestions or offers any criticisms, please copy them and forward them to me. We want to make use of every opportunity to improve our plans, and the viewpoints of the girls who have been our guests will help us. Keep in touch with her occasionally; see that others in our Society do so; and once a year file in your records additional information about her and what she is accomplishing. Continue such a record for each successive girl. Can you visualize what this could mean in ten years and in twenty and beyond?

2. Secure in each chapter in your state a chairman who will be active in promoting Good Citizenship in the high schools.

3. Ask now for a place in every chapter program for this project to be explained, and be sure that every chapter chairman and every regent has the information.

4. Ask each chapter to sponsor certain high schools; to keep them informed and

interested; and to present medals for Good Citizenship to the girls chosen there. They will be outstanding girls and should have some recognition, though they all cannot win the big award. These medals cost a dollar each by mail from Memorial Continental Hall. Make check payable to the Treasurer General, and address requests to Committee on National Defense through Patriotic Education.

5. If possible make sure at once of the cooperation of your State Superintendent of Public Instruction. This will be a great help in reaching the interest and attention of the principals and teachers. In some states a monthly bulletin goes to each high school from the office of the superintendent, and you may have an article in it early in the fall.

6. Use posters, newspapers, school organizations, radio, etc., for favorable publicity.

Please send copies of your official state letters and bulletins, if any, to the President General, to your State Regent, and to me, that we may find in our files the valuable combination of ideas from all the states. Here we can develop an active force in character building among our young people, but its measure of helpfulness will depend upon the number of people interested and upon the clearness of our vision.

Nothing in the future of America is as important as good character in her citizens. Will you join me in a sincere attempt to make the work of this committee a contribution towards that ideal? With much appreciation, I am

Faithfully yours,

EDITH SMITH KIMBELL,

National Chairman.

Organizing Secretary General

A NEW year of promise is before us and it is well to take time to review the work accomplished and, benefiting by the experience gained, plan for future activities of value to the Society.

Deep gratitude is expressed to State and Organizing Regents who have stimulated

the interest of members in this line of work, and it is hoped that in the months to come many localities will be found where new chapters may be welcomed.

The amendments to the by-laws voted upon at the Continental Congress of 1936, will encourage organization of chapters. The first amendment affecting the office of the Organizing Secretary General will benefit residents of smaller towns. So often chapters whose members live in a nearby city have organized in the town and never hold any meetings in this place. Residents do not care to form a chapter which meets in the city and perhaps cannot procure the 25 members necessary for a secondary chapter. This naturally prevents the organization of a local chapter.

So often it has been impossible to keep the membership of a chapter up to the required 50 and, according to the by-laws, no other chapter could be organized in that place while such conditions exist. This of necessity limited the growth of the Society as very often groups of prospective members were ready for organization and, when the organization of a new chapter was impossible, drifted away to some other activity and interest.

With the present amendment new chapters may be formed in localities where there are other chapters: "In a locality where there is already a chapter, other chapters may be organized provided each secondary chapter shall contain at least twenty-five members who have never belonged to any chapter, and provided the existing chapter, or chapters, in that locality shall have been given at least thirty days' notice of the proposed organization, and further provided that the organization of the chapter is approved by the State Regent, the Organizing Secretary General, and the National Board of Management. Where a chapter, or chapters, which have not reached a membership of fifty already exist, the Organizing Secretary General shall inform the National Board of Management of the reasons or conditions which make an additional chapter desirable in that locality."

There has been a slight change in the wording on the informative slips concern-

ing charters: to the effect that charter membership is limited to one year from date of organization.

Please note that in every amendment to the by-laws affecting this office, that it is necessary for the consent and approval of the State Regent to be obtained before any measure may be proposed to the Organizing Secretary General or Board of Management by chapters or individuals.

The State Registrar may be of invaluable help to a prospective Organizing Regent. It is suggested that State Regents appoint some member well fitted for the position to serve as State Organizer of chapters who may study the state maps and stimulate the interest of prospective members in the work of the National Society. Informal gatherings, to which some State officer or chairman may be asked to tell about her particular committee, should attract possible members. Genealogy interests many, and the State Registrar could present this subject at such gatherings with good results. It is well also to display the literature of the various departments—the new D. A. R. Hand Book, What the Daughters Do, and information regarding Junior Membership.

Membership drives for Mothers and Daughters are very effective, as well as those for Juniors.

State Regents of 17 states have appointed Special State Chairmen for Junior Membership, which has been of inestimable value to the Director of Junior Membership within chapters, making it possible to have a definite source of information regarding the members and activities of Juniors. It will be advisable to appoint a young woman for this position of an age near to that of the prospective Junior members. This Special Chairman is in a position to visit chapters and keep in touch with the C. A. R. Society whose members, when ready for D. A. R. membership, may be encouraged to bring eligible friends with them into chapters, thus giving new life and energy to Seniors who long for the companionship of youth and wish to make the new work attractive for the young people. Please designate some one in your state with whom the Director may contact if you do

not desire a Special Chairman for Junior Membership.

It is hoped that State Regents will invite a Junior Chairman to speak for her group at State Conferences. It is also suggested that the State Regent will encourage the Juniors in her state to have Junior forums or assemblies which the young people may conduct in their own way at the State Conference.

Two of last year's suggestions are repeated here:

1. It has been called to the attention of the office of the Organizing Secretary General that in some cases chapters elect Regents and Vice Regents who have not been members of the chapter for one continuous year. If this is done, chapters must understand that these members will not be eligible to represent their chapter at Continental Congress except in a chapter which has been organized after the preceding Congress.

2. Please suggest to the State Chairman of National Committees that they send copies of their form letters and any added literature intended for distribution, to Regents outside the United States. This will stimulate interest in the work of the National Society and may be the means of bringing new members to the organization.

Please do not hesitate to ask any questions or aid from the office of Organizing Secretary General. Your friends in that office are only too glad to be of any service, and thank you for all your kind cooperation and active support.

HELENA R. POUCH,
Organizing Secretary General.

Correct Use of the Flag

AS we approach the bitterness and hostility of political factions during a presidential campaign year, when our American life is distraught with differences of opinion, let us still unite in reverential devotion to that symbolical expression of the ideals and aspirations of a great people, the Stars and Stripes.

Remember, no matter what our personal

or selfish interests may be, there is a far greater and more important issue before us, that is: the freedom of our flag must never be jeopardized nor the self-respect of the nation it represents lowered either within its own confines or abroad.

A study of Old Glory will reveal a complete history of our country—a history of great achievement and high inspiration. Each star in the field has a special significance. There are forty-eight white stars on the blue field representing forty-eight states of the Union. These stars have a much more definite and finer symbolism—each star represents a certain state of the United States. The position of the stars presents a story of national expansion and growth that should bring a most gratifying and courageous pride to our hearts.

There is shown below a chart of the

union of our flag with the stars numbered from one to forty-eight. Each star represents a state and the order in which it was admitted to the Union. I suggest that chapter regents devote a meeting of their chapter to the study of the history of the flag. A large wall map of the United States could be obtained and the growth of our country traced upon it in relation to the dates of admission of the states to the Union.

Let us teach all persons, young and old, to look with eyes of respect, love, pride and patriotic devotion upon the Flag of these United States wherever they may see it. Let us hoist it where all may look upon it. Let us teach them the remarkable history of our Flag.

VIVIAN L. SIGMAN,
National Chairman.



1. Delaware
2. Pennsylvania
3. New Jersey
4. Georgia
5. Connecticut
6. Massachusetts
7. Maryland
8. South Carolina
9. New Hampshire
10. Virginia
11. New York
12. North Carolina

13. Rhode Island
14. Vermont
15. Kentucky
16. Tennessee
17. Ohio
18. Louisiana
19. Indiana
20. Mississippi
21. Illinois
22. Alabama
23. Maine
24. Missouri

25. Arkansas
26. Michigan
27. Florida
28. Texas
29. Iowa
30. Wisconsin
31. California
32. Minnesota
33. Oregon
34. Kansas
35. West Virginia
36. Nevada

37. Nebraska
38. Colorado
39. North Dakota
40. South Dakota
41. Montana
42. Washington
43. Idaho
44. Wyoming
45. Utah
46. Oklahoma
47. New Mexico
48. Arizona

Motion Picture Committee

A great deal has been written concerning the making of motion pictures and their exhibition, but the manner of their distribution is not so widely known. If by some magic you could visit in a single evening two hundred motion picture theatres scattered throughout the forty-eight states it would be quite possible to see the same feature film in each one of these theatres through planned distribution.

When a producer completes a picture and it has been developed and edited, prints are made from the negative just as from your kodak negatives, usually from fifty to two hundred and fifty separate prints. These are then shipped to the Distributing Exchanges of which there are about five hundred, most of them located in thirty-two principal cities geographically located so as to reach all parts of the country with the least expense and delay. There are two kinds of Exchanges, those that are owned and operated by producing companies, known as National Distributors; and those independently owned, known as Regional Exchanges, whose sales in most cases are confined to "state right" features. This term is applied to the exchange that buys from the producer the exclusive selling right to a picture in the territory in which it operates, which often corresponds to the boundaries of the state.

The exchanges also handle the advertising material, such as the various sizes of lithographs, photographs, window cards, novelties, etc., all of which the Exhibitor purchases to suit his particular needs.

The Exhibitors deal direct with these exchanges, making the best arrangements they can, sometimes on a flat rental basis and other times on a percentage basis.

The greater part of motion picture films is handled by motor truck, although some is sent out by railway express, or by parcel post, and some is picked up at the exchange by the theatre owner. Almost 18,000 accounts are served in the United States with picture programs from one to seven times a week, and the average number of shipments from Exchange to Exhibitor is approximately 120,000 per week, and this

means 120,000 more when films are returned.

Each film averages about forty playing dates, and is run approximately two hundred times.

Each time a film is returned to the Exchange it must be inspected and, if necessary, repaired. It is estimated that these exchanges inspect, store, or ship more than 27,000 miles of film each day, which would make a total of more than 8,000,000 miles in a year.

The distribution of all the films for all the motion picture companies requires an estimated weekly payroll in excess of one half million dollars and employs about 12,000 people.

HENRIETTA S. MCINTIRE,
National Chairman.

The following pictures are listed as suitable for type of audience indicated, and the synopsis is given to aid you in selecting your motion picture entertainment.

A.—Adults Y.—Youth C.—Children

MARY OF SCOTLAND (R-K-O)

Katherine Hepburn, Frederic March.

Powerfully dramatic, excellently cast and directed, the story deals with the unhappy and short lived reign of Mary Stuart, beautiful Scottish Queen. Surrounded on all sides by scheming lords, Mary is in constant danger. She finds happiness in her friendship with Lord Bothwell whom she loved and later married, but their suffering and eventual death at the hands of the schemers is pathetic. A. Y. and older children.

RHYTHM ON THE RANGE (Paramount)

Bing Crosby, Frances Farmer, Bob Burns.

A comedy with considerable music. It opens with a rodeo in Madison Square Garden where Jeff, singing cowboy, and his buddy win enough money to buy a prize steer. They set out for the range and on the way discover a girl in the box car, resulting in lots of excitement. Among the song features is "Empty Saddles." A. Y.

SEVEN SINNERS (Gaumont-British)

Edmund Lowe, Constance Cummings.

With a background of Nice, Paris and rural England unfolds a story of an American detective, who, aided by a girl, solves a series of murders, with some thrilling adventures. The picture is fast moving with much excitement, and is well directed. A. Y.

M'LISS (R-K-O)

Anne Shirley, John Beal, Guy Kibbee.

The well known story by Bret Harte, which has been seen on the stage and in the silent movies,



SCENE IN ANTHONY ADVERSE



SCENE IN ANTHONY ADVERSE

comes to us again. It tells of the early days in California and concerns the life of the daughter of an old derelict father, who through her independence wins the respect of her neighbors and the love of the school teacher. Good family picture.

CHARLIE CHAN AT THE RACE TRACK (Fox)

Warner Oland, Alan Dinehart, Gloria Roy.

Warner Oland, who created the Chan role, is again starred in this picture. It is a story of drama and murder on shipboard and skulduggery on the race track. In it a murderer is brought to justice and a betting coup is foiled. Much of the action takes place on the famous Santa Anita Race Track. A. Y.

TO MARY WITH LOVE

(Twentieth Century-Fox)

Warner Baxter, Myrna Loy, Claire Trevor.

The locale of this picture is New York and the time the years of the 20's when Jimmy Walker, Queen Marie of Roumania and Charles Lindbergh held the center of the stage. It deals with the adventure of a young Manhattan couple and their close friends, as they adventure in love and life. A. Y.

THE BORDER PATROLMAN

(Twentieth Century-Fox)

George O'Brien, Polly Ann Young.

This comedy tinged drama is located mainly in Mexican border desert country and a swanky pleasure resort. A border trooper devoted much time to handling a spoiled grand-daughter of a millionaire before the bar of justice for law infractions. She becomes an innocent accomplice of a band of smugglers but is saved by the trooper. A. Y. and older children.

WE WENT TO COLLEGE (M-G-M)

Charles Butterworth, Walter Abel, Hugh Herbert.

An amusing comedy about a bunch of middle aged grads returning to their University for its annual "Home-Coming" week and their attempts to recreate "the good old days." The picture will be a pleasure to those who have attended these reunions. A. Y.

HEART OF THE WEST (Paramount)

William Boyd, Jimmy Ellison, George Hayes.

Boyd and Ellison who are seeking a job as riders on a ranch accidentally happen upon a court room scene where big Jim Jordan, the tenderfoot owner of the adjoining ranch, and Trumbull are having a legal dispute over their respective boundaries. Realizing that Jordan will need help Boyd and Ellison sign up with him and they find a real fight on their hands as Trumbull is the head of a gang of rustlers. Outstanding photography. A. Y.

THE GORGEOUS HUSSY (M-G-M)

Joan Crawford, Lionel Barrymore, Robert Taylor.

Joan Crawford as the gorgeous hussy, Lionel Barrymore as Andrew Jackson and Robert Taylor as the favored Naval Officer and many other historical figures are among the cast of fifty or more speaking parts in this picture adapted from Samuel Hopkins Adams' story. Lovely early American homes and gardens form the settings for the picture. A. Y.

SPENDTHRIFT (Paramount)

Henry Fonda, Pat Paterson, Mary Brian.

A rich young man upon losing all his money is drawn into matrimony by a designing young woman. He learns that money is not essential to happiness and that poverty can be shared with true love. A. Y.

BENGAL TIGER (Warner Bros.)

Barton MacLane, June Travis, Warren Hull.

A circus story full of thrills and action. The villain in the show is a tiger. He is feared by all circus hands except Ballenger who finally becomes a prey to him. Upon his return from the hospital he marries the manager's daughter, who really is in love with another performer. Some exciting scenes. A. Y. Older children.

MEET NERO WOLFE (Columbia)

Edward Arnold, Lionel Stander, Joan Perry.

One of Rex Stout's detective murder mysteries, in which an orchid grower as the star performer uses novel methods to trap the villains. There is a good bit of fun in the picture. A. Y.

SWORN ENEMY (M-G-M)

Robert Young, Florence Rice, Lewis Stone.

Dr. Gattle, who has been framed, comes out of prison on parole, determined to expose the leading gangsters who had also put many of his fellow prisoners behind the bars. With the aid of the District Attorney who starts an investigation he gets the job as body guard to "Dutch" McTurk, an active member of the Produce Dealers Protective Association. The plot is very well developed. A. Y.

YOURS FOR THE ASKING

(Paramount)

George Raft, Dolores Costello Barrymore, Skeets Gallagher.

The suave owner of a luxurious gambling house is anxious to improve his social status. For a partner he has a Park Avenue socialite. Many interesting things happen. The scenes are in Miami during the winter season in fine hotels, beaches and other places of amusement. Settings rich and lavish. A. Y.

PEPPER (Twentieth Century-Fox)

Jane Withers, Irvin S. Cobb, Slim Somerville.

Pepper, the leader of a gang of street gamins, is a great trial to her Uncle Ben Jolly. When a widow is threatened with eviction Pepper's mob takes hold; bent on raising funds, they invade the exclusive home of old millionaire Wilkes, a chronic grouch. They set out for Coney Island where Wilkes and Pepper take in everything. One of the best of comedies from beginning to the end. All the family.

POSTAL INSPECTOR (Universal)

Ricardo Cortez, Patricia Ellis.

This is the story of how Uncle Sam keeps the mails going despite any disaster. It depicts the floods and shows the greatest mail robbery in history. It also shows the uses of the two-way radios. Altogether it is a thrilling and interesting picture. A. Y. Older children.

SHORTS**MASTER WILL SHAKESPEARE**
(M-G-M)

Showing the birthplace of Shakespeare, Stratford-on-Avon in 1564, and later his efforts to sell a play in which he was disappointed. Instead of selling his manuscript he was hired as a prompter at the Blackfriars Theatre, where he also rewrote scenes and lines as it became necessary. He became so well known that he was soon writing plays in rapid succession. This would be an excellent picture short to be used in preparation for the study of "Romeo and Juliet." Family.

THE SONG OF A NATION (Vitaphone)

The inspiration that caused Francis Scott Key to write the Star Spangled Banner is given a very interesting screen version. Family.

ROW, MISTER, ROW (R-K-O)

Interesting and instructive pictures of crews and their work in some American Universities. Fine photography of rowing technique. Family.

THE PEARL OF THE PACIFIC
(Vitaphone)

The dreamland of Hawaii pictured in technicolor. Family.

LITTLE BOY BLUE (M-G-M)

Eugene Field's well known poem sympathetically interpreted by Chic Sale in a charming and appealing miniature. Excellent entertainment for the family and for Junior Matinee.

MICKEY'S RIVAL (United Artists)

Walt Disney. A delightfully imaginative color cartoon in which Mortimer fascinates Minnie and almost ruins the day for Mickey. Good fun for all ages. Family and Junior Matinee.

LUCKY STARLETS (Paramount)

Entertaining glimpses of juvenile screen stars at work in class rooms and studio, and at play. Family and Junior Matinee.

CHANGING OF THE GUARD
(Vitaphone)

Sybil Jason enthuses over her grandfather's reminiscences of his army life. A brilliant color showing of drilling and dancing. Excellent. Family and Junior Matinee.

THREE LITTLE WOLVES
(United Artists)

Walt Disney Silly Symphony. A clever color cartoon in which the wisest little pig rescues his thoughtless brothers from the clutches of the bad wolves. Delightful entertainment for all. Family and Junior Matinee.

AQUATIC ARTISTRY (M-G-M)

Fascinating shots showing the technique of perfectly timed diving, together with humorous and instructive comments by Pete Smith. Excellent entertainment. Family and Junior Matinee.

FAIR HARVARD (R-K-O)

Harvard's 300 years of service suggested in a series of beautiful scenes. Of historical value. Family.

WASHINGTON OF VIRGINIA (R-K-O)

A screen picture of some of the high-lights in the life of Washington. Beautifully photographed and valuable for its educational and historical content. Family.

D. A. R. Magazine

IF WE are to continue the 128-page Magazine, as it now is, we will need \$10,000 by November first. There are three ways this can be accomplished:

First—one thousand subscribers from each State.

Second—one page of advertising each month from each State.

Third—by donations.

Please let me hear from you.

D. PURYEAR,
National Chairman.



Favorite Pastime of a National Chairman

MISS KATHARINE MATTHIES, National Chairman of Approved Schools, spent three days salmon fishing on First Connecticut Lake in New Hampshire in July. She was accompanied by Miss Grace Cummings, of Harvard, Massachusetts, and they stayed at Dick Eastman's Camps at Pittsburg. A guide accompanied them on the Lake. The first day, after five hours fishing, they were compelled to stop because they had the limit of six salmon to a boat of three or more people. The second day eleven hours were spent on the Lake and Miss Matthies had the good fortune to catch a seven-pound Chinook salmon and one weighing about two and one-half pounds.

The seven-pound salmon put up a good fight and took one-half hour to land. It was especially exciting because in his first rush the fish took out all the line which pulled the reel off the rod. The line then snapped and the reel went over board.

Fortunately Miss Matthies had hold of the line, the end of which was tied to her friend's foot for safety, and the fish was played with the rod but with the hands controlling the line instead of the reel. This fish was the largest salmon taken so far this season from First Connecticut Lake, and so created a great deal of interest.

The third day was Miss Cummings' lucky day, when she pulled in a Chinook weighing five pounds. Miss Matthies confined herself to a small landlocked salmon. The landlocked jump a great deal when caught while the Chinook do not. The fish were all caught on a spinner trolled from a slow moving motor boat. A steel rod was used.

Neither of these young ladies had ever caught salmon before and it was real "beginner's luck" to get five each in three days of fishing.

Kansas State Conference

The Kansas Daughters of the American Revolution convened March 25, 26, 27, for their thirty-eighth annual State Conference in Kansas City, Kansas, with the James Ross Chapter as hostess. Two hundred members registered at the Washington Ave. Methodist Church. The first event was a courtesy luncheon given by the Council of Clubs and the Board of Directors of the Kansas City Clubhouse for the State Board and State Chairmen. Following the luncheon at two o'clock the State Board met, forty-eight chapters were represented. The newest chapter is the Jane Dean Coffey of Coffeyville organized December 2, 1935.

The formal opening of the Conference occurred the evening of March 25 at the Scottish Rite Temple where Mrs. Loren E. Rex presided. Mrs. Wayne F. Shaw, the regent of the James Ross Chapter, greeted the Daughters, and Don C. McCombs, Mayor of Kansas City, presented them with a large key to the city. Mrs. Robert B. Campbell, past state regent, responded. After the usual assembly call, processional, advance of colors, entrance of state officers, recitation of American's Creed and Pledge of Allegiance, a pageant, "Women of the Revolution" was given by one hundred and fifty women, children and a few men. It was written and directed by Mrs. I. B. Morgan of the hostess chapter and a prominent Kansas City club woman.

The evening of March 26 a banquet for all members and guests of the conference was given at the church parlors with an informal reception preceding the banquet. Souvenirs at the banquet were miniature replicas of Old Shawnee Mission in bronze.

Following the banquet Mrs. Vinton Earl Sisson, National Defense Chairman of Chicago, addressed the meeting, stressing the need of stamping out Communism and she made an appeal for the D. A. R. to inform themselves on all subversive activity to help combat this menace. Mrs. Wm. Rock Painter of Carrolton, Mo., past National Society Chaplain, was also a guest and spoke briefly, asking the organization to work for the youth of our state.

At the close of the evening Prof. Albert Edward Bailey of Boston University presented the historic pictures of J. L. G. Ferris, master painter of American history and told of the significance of each episode portrayed.

Thirty-nine Kansas daughters who died last year, among them Mrs. Maud V. Neale, past regent of James Ross chapter, past State Librarian and an ardent worker for the restoration of Shawnee Mission were honored by a fitting memorial service. Into the surface of a symbolic grave in front of the chancel of the M. E. Church were thrust thirty-nine small American Flags. Standing high on the chancel which was decked with palms and Easter lilies, Miss Imogene Pollock of Hutchinson, read the names of the thirty-nine departed members. The state regent, Mrs. Rex called to remembrance these loved ones with a tribute and Miss Kate B. Miles, Salina, Chaplain gave scripture readings and prayer.

Mrs. George Thatcher Guernsey of Independence, Honorary President General was given a seat of honor as also was Mrs. J. W. Kirkpatrick of El Dorado, Vice-President General.

Miss Isabelle Armstrong's name was drawn the second morning of the conference to be sent by the National Society on the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage to Washington, D. C.

The Conference closed with a tea at Old Shawnee Mission as guests of The Historical Society, Daughters of American Colonists, Colonial Dames and the U. S. Daughters of 1812. The Mission is Kansas Daughters special pride for many of their rare antiques are housed in the Mission's D. A. R. rooms. The history of the Mission is a priceless heritage. Following the tea the D. A. R. members visited the Wm. Rockhill Nelson Art Gallery and Atkins Museum.

Officers installed, the meeting adjourned after accepting invitations for the 1937 and '38 Conferences. The city of Wichita invited them to meet there in 1937 and Pittsburgh invited them in 1938.

MRS. JOHN C. REESE,
Reporter.

NAVY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON

August 4, 1936.

Dear Madam:—

I have the honor to inform you that the following ships having attained the highest combined merit in the anti-aircraft firings during the year 1935-36, have been awarded the "Daughters of the American Revolution Antiaircraft Trophy":

Battleship Class.....	U. S. S. MISSISSIPPI
Heavy Cruiser Class.....	U. S. S. INDIANAPOLIS
Light Cruiser Class.....	U. S. S. MILWAUKEE

The U. S. S. MISSISSIPPI is commanded by Captain W. P. GADDIS, U. S. Navy.

The U. S. S. INDIANAPOLIS is commanded by Captain H. K. Hewitt, U. S. Navy and is the flagship of Commander Scouting Force.

The U. S. S. MILWAUKEE is commanded by Commander A. G. Kirk, U. S. Navy.

The INDIANAPOLIS will remain at New York until 15 September 1936. After 15 September all of the above ships will be operating on the West Coast.

Both the Department and the recipients of the trophies appreciated the participation by members of your Society in the last presentation ceremonies.

Very respectfully,

W. H. STANDLEY

Mrs. William A. Becker,
President-General,
National Society,
Daughters of the American Revolution,
Washington, D. C.

Chapter Work Told Pictorially

Reports on Chapter activities can be carried in the Magazine by pictures only. To avoid delays and mistakes send a fifty word caption carefully worded and plainly written—more than fifty words cannot be used. On the back of the pictures please write the name of the Chapter, city and state. Two pictures will be accepted provided the Chapter desires to pay \$6.00 to cover the cost of the second cut.



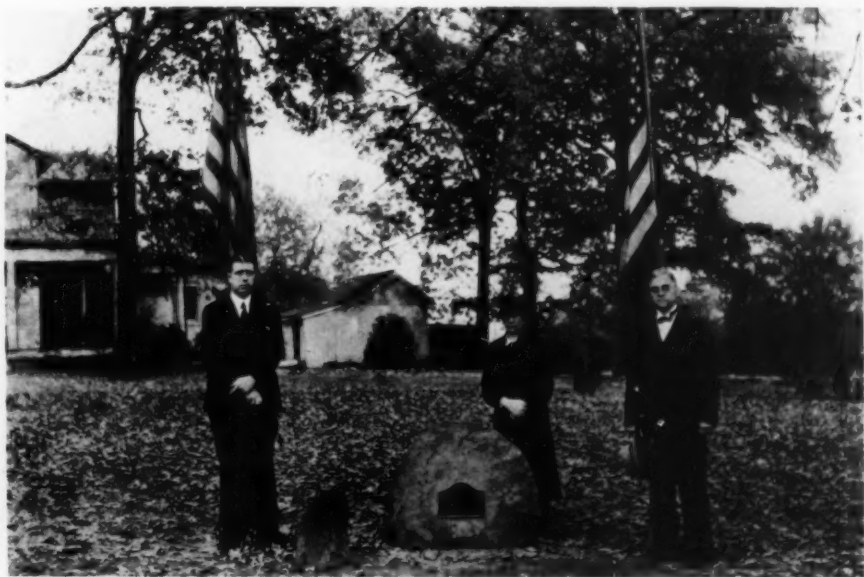
DEDICATION OF THE GOVERNOR RICHARD CASWELL MEMORIAL FENCE, WHEN THE MOSELEY BRIGHT CHAPTER, KINSTON, N. C., ASSUMED RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE UP-KEEP OF THE CEMETERY, LOCATED TWO MILES FROM KINSTON



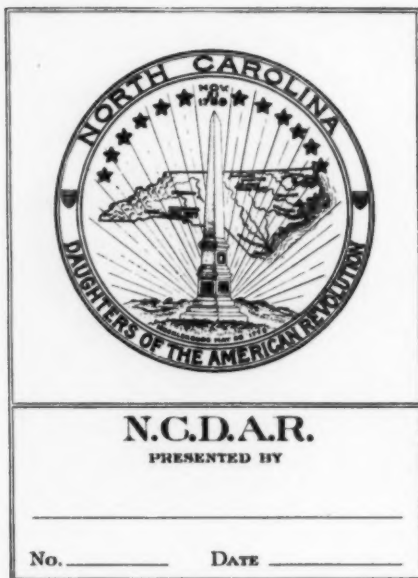
MARKER TO GOVERNOR NATHANIEL ALEXANDER, REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER, PRESENTED BY LIBERTY HALL CHAPTER, CHARLOTTE, N. C. ANNE WITHERSPOON WILKES UNVEILING THE MARKER IN OLD CITY CEMETERY



JOHN PENN CHAPTER, OXFORD, N. C., PARTICIPATED IN THE ERECTION OF THE FIRST STATE HIGHWAY MARKER TO JOHN PENN, ONE OF THE THREE SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE FROM NORTH CAROLINA



SOUTHEAST CORNER OF COLONEL WILLIAM BYRD'S "GARDEN OF EDEN" TRACT. MARKER PLACED BY GEORGE REYNOLDS CHAPTER, LEAKSVILLE, N. C.



NORTH CAROLINA D. A. R. BOOK PLATE



EXERCISES AT THE UNVEILING OF A LARGE BOULDER AND MARKER ON THE CITY TRIANGLE, ERECTED BY GREENE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS AND THE COLONEL ALEXANDER MCALLISTER CHAPTER, SNOW HILL, N. C., COMMEMORATING THE SOUTHERN BOUNDARY OF LORD GRANVILLE'S ONE-EIGHTH PART OF NORTH CAROLINA AND THE MOST FAMOUS INDIAN BATTLE FOUGHT IN NORTH CAROLINA



MEMBERS OF THE C. A. R. CHAPTER RECENTLY ORGANIZED UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF MRS. HUBERT PATTERSON BY THE YADKIN RIVER PATRIOTS CHAPTER, ALBEMARLE, N. C.



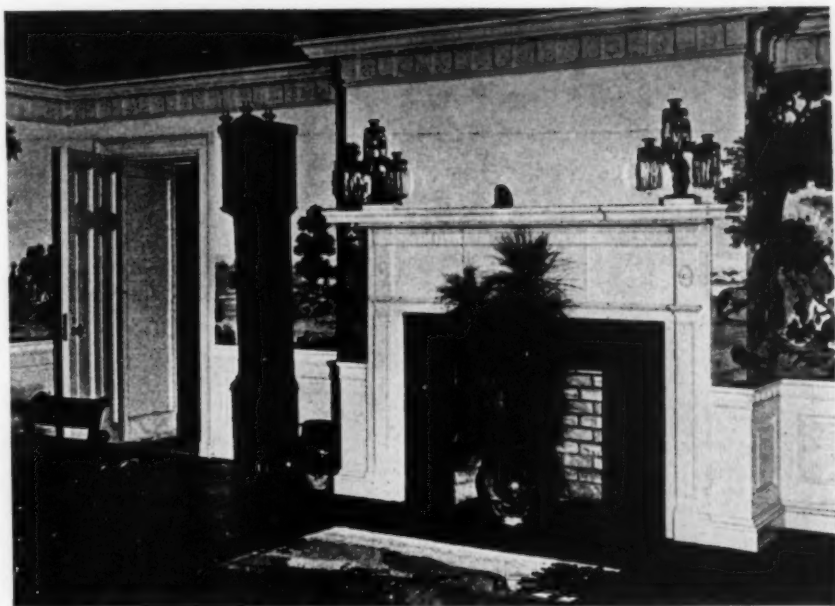
UNVEILING OF BRONZE TABLET MARKING BIRTHPLACE OF DOLLY TODD MADISON, WIFE OF PRESIDENT MADISON, GUILFORD COLLEGE, N. C. GUILFORD BATTLE CHAPTER, GREENSBORO, AND ALEXANDER MARTIN CHAPTER, HIGH POINT, N. C., JOINED IN THE ERECTION OF THIS TABLET



STAMP DEFIANCE CHAPTER, WILMINGTON, N. C., UNVEILS THE CORNELIUS HARNETT MARKER. MEMBERS OF NEWLY ORGANIZED C. A. R. CHAPTER TOOK PART IN THE EXERCISES



MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE CHAPTER, CHARLOTTE, N. C., UNVEILS A MARKER TO HEZEKIAH ALEXANDER, SIGNER OF THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. UNVEILED BY ELOISE ALEXANDER IN SUGAR CREEK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH CEMETERY NEAR CHARLOTTE, N. C.



NORTH CAROLINA ROOM IN D. A. R. MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL



DORCAS BELL LOVE CHAPTER, WAYNESVILLE, N. C., DEDICATED A MARKER IN MEMORY OF CAPT. JOHN HENRY, REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER. BACK OF MARKER: MRS. J. HARDEN HOWELL, REGENT; TO THE RIGHT, MRS. R. P. WALKER, CHAPLAIN; BOBBY LEE AND HELEN PLATT UNVEILED THE MARKER; MR. HOMER HENRY, EXTREME LEFT, MADE THE PRINCIPAL ADDRESS



MARKER UNVEILED AT THE HOMESITE OF COLONEL JOSEPH WINSTON NEAR WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., BY THE GENERAL JOSEPH WINSTON CHAPTER, WINSTON-SALEM, N. C. GENERAL WINSTON HAD A PROMINENT PART IN THE BUILDING OF THE CITY NAMED FOR HIM. LILLIAN MAE DALTON, AT THE LEFT, AND ALGINE NEELY, BOTH C. A. R.'S, ARE BOTH DESCENDANTS OF THE WINSTON FAMILY



JACOB FORNEY CHAPTER, LINCOLNTON, N. C., UNVEILED A MARKER HONORING REVOLUTIONARY HEROES WHO TOOK PART IN THE BATTLE OF RAMSEUR'S MILL. THIS MARKER WAS PLACED ON A HUGE BOULDER TAKEN FROM THE BATTLEFIELD OF RAMSEUR'S MILL, LOCATED ONE-HALF MILE FROM THE TOWN OF LINCOLNTON. TRADITION STATES THAT THE BRITISH OFFICERS HAD MANY MEALS SERVED ON THIS BOULDER, KNOWN AS TARLETON'S TEA TABLE



BELLEVILLE CHAPTER, BELLEVILLE, ILL., DEDICATED A MARKER ON THE GRAVE OF MRS. MARY ETTA SINCLAIR, A PIONEER MOTHER AND MEMBER OF THE CHAPTER AT WATERLOO. MRS. JOHN TRIGG MOSS, EX-VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL, WAS THE SPEAKER OF THE OCCASION



INDIANA SOCIETY, D. A. R., DEDICATES STATUE OF FRANCIS VIGO, ON THE MEMORIAL PLAZA AT VINCENNES, IND. FRANCIS VIGO HAS BEEN CALLED "THE ROBERT MORRIS OF THE WEST." HIS PART IN WINNING THE REVOLUTION HAS BEEN PRACTICALLY UNRECOGNIZED UNTIL RECENTLY WHEN OUR NATION PAID TRIBUTE TO HIS PATRIOTISM ALONG WITH GEORGE ROGERS CLARK AND THE PATRIOT PRIEST, FATHER GIBAUT, IN THE PLANNING AND COMPLETION OF THE "MEMORIAL TO GEORGE ROGERS CLARK AND HIS ARMY OF THE WEST"



THE OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE HEADS OF THE JUNIOR D. A. R.'S OF THE PITTSBURGH CHAPTER, PITTSBURGH, PA., CELEBRATED FLAG DAY, 1936, AT A LUNCHEON WITH THEIR REGENT, MRS. JOHN EVON NELSON, PRESIDING. REAR ADMIRAL JAMES PRYOR WAS SPEAKER AND GUEST OF HONOR



MARCUS WHITMAN CHAPTER, EVERETT, WASH. DEDICATION OF MARKER ON GRAVE OF MRS. ALLIE BELL HOOD HAGER, CHARTER MEMBER OF THIS CHAPTER, IN EVERGREEN CEMETERY



BOARD OF MANAGEMENT OF THE ALABAMA SOCIETY HELD A MEETING AT THE HOME OF THE STATE REGENT, MRS. VAL TAYLOR, UNIONTOWN, ALA.



OAKLAND CHAPTER, OAKLAND, CALIF., PLANTED A SEMPER VIRENS IN THE GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL ARBORETUM, IN GOLDEN GATE PARK AT SAN FRANCISCO, AS A MARK OF APPRECIATION OF THE WIDE WORK IN CONSERVATION DONE BY FORMER PRESIDENT HERBERT CLARK HOOVER. THE TREE WAS MARKED BY A BRONZE TABLET EMBEDDED IN A BOULDER. MRS. ELMER HORACE WHITTAKER, STATE REGENT, AND MRS. JOSEPH TAYLOR YOUNG, STATE VICE-REGENT, MADE THE ADDRESSES OF DEDICATION. DISTINGUISHED GUESTS WERE: HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL, MRS. HENRY BOURNE JOY AND MRS. THEODORE JESSE HOOVER, PAST STATE REGENT



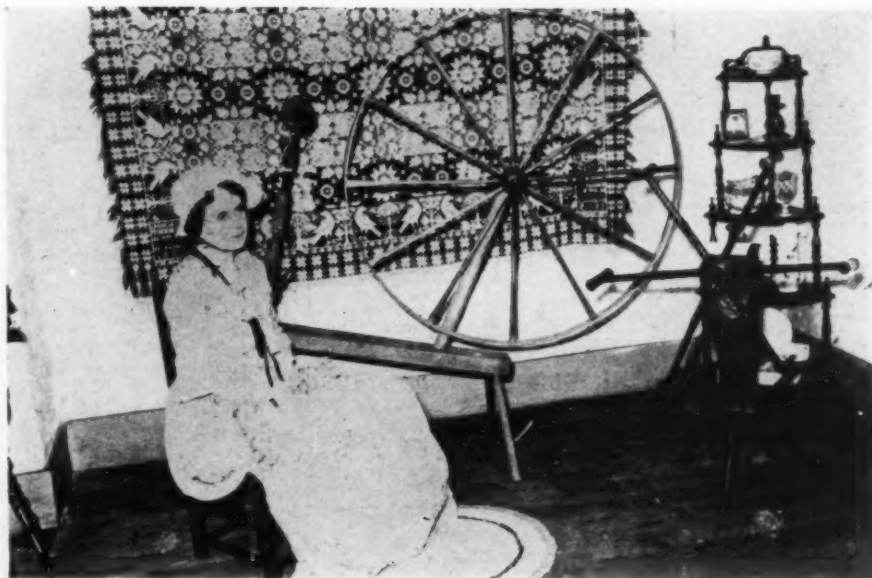
OLD WALTON ROAD CHAPTER, COOKVILLE, TENN. IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES WERE HELD AT THE DEDICATION OF GRAVE MARKERS OF TWO REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS, WILLIAM JARED AND JOSEPH JARED. THOSE TAKING PART WERE DESCENDANTS OR CHAPTER MEMBERS. MRS. RUTLEDGE SMITH, TENNESSEE STATE REGENT, SPOKE AT THESE CEREMONIES



BATON ROUGE CHAPTER, BATON ROUGE, LA. THE PIERRE JOSEF DE TAVROT CHAPTER, C. A. R., IN THE INAUGURAL PARADE OF GOV. RICHARD WEBSTER LECHE AT BATON ROUGE



PELEG GORTON CHAPTER, WINFIELD, KAN. GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL TREE AND MARKER



HANNAH CALDWELL CHAPTER, DAVENPORT, IOWA, OPENED THE HISTORIC ANTOINE LE CLAIR HOUSE ON MEMORIAL DAY, 1936, IN CELEBRATION OF THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF DAVENPORT. THIS HOUSE WAS BUILT IN 1833, CLOSE TO THE SPOT WHERE THE BLACK HAWK PURCHASE TREATY WAS SIGNED. IN 1854 THIS HOUSE SERVED AS THE FIRST RAILROAD STATION WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI. THE ROCK ISLAND LINES RESTORED IT AND PRESENTED IT TO HANNAH CALDWELL CHAPTER, WHICH GUARANTEED PERPETUAL CARE



LOUISA ST. CLAIR CHAPTER, DETROIT, MICH. TRACY HASTINGS AND MARY LOU DUNN UNVEILED A TABLET IN FRONT OF THE MICHIGAN NAVAL ARMORY TO MARK THE SITE OF DETROIT'S LAST TOLL GATE WHICH OPERATED FROM 1851 TO 1895



MARY PENROSE WAYNE CHAPTER, FORT WAYNE, IND. THE LAST MEETING OF THE YEAR FOLLOWED BY A LUNCHEON AT HOME OF MRS. AUGUST F. MAYLAND



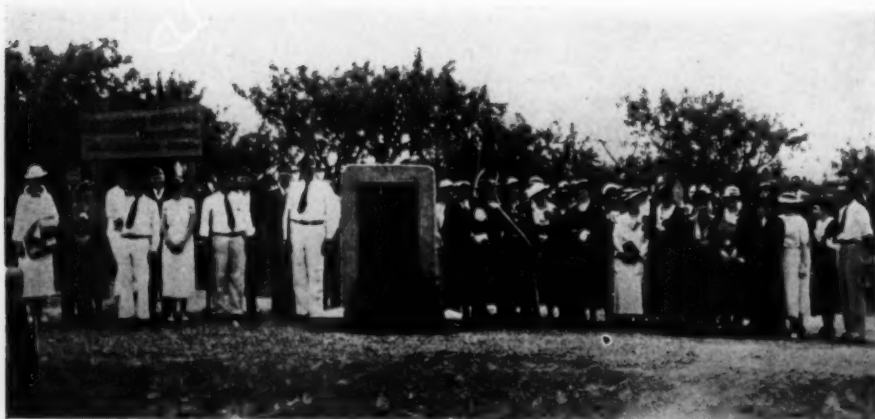
LYNCHBURG CHAPTER, LYNCHBURG, VA., UNVEILS A TABLET ON MEMORIAL AVE., LYNCHBURG, IN MEMORY OF THE SOLDIERS OF THIS CITY WHO DIED IN THE WORLD WAR



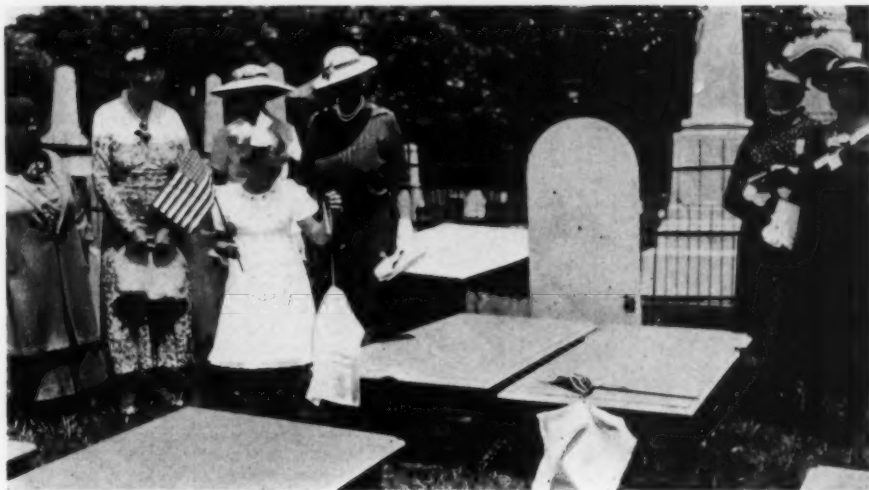
FOND DU LAC CHAPTER, FOND DU LAC, WIS., SPONSORED AN ANTIQUE EXHIBIT. AN IMPORTANT PART OF THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF FOND DU LAC



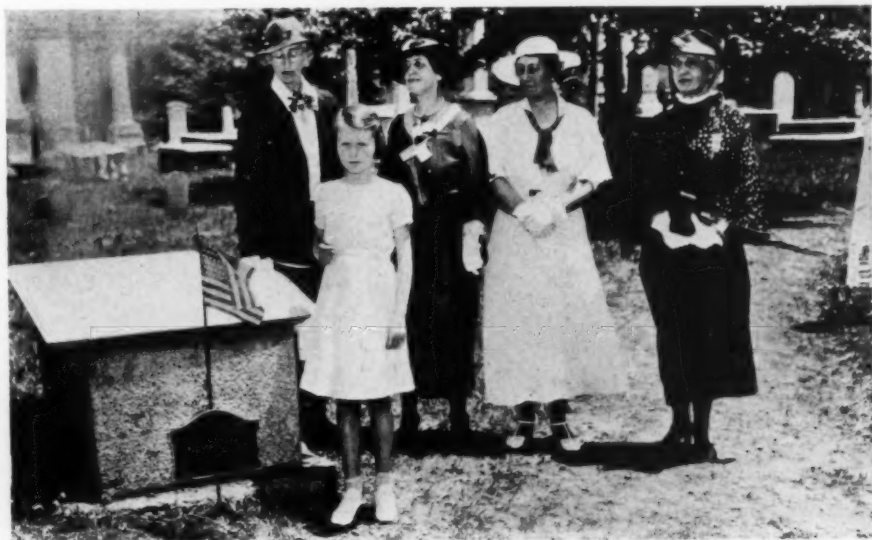
FORT CASPER CHAPTER, CASPER, WYO. A SCENE FROM A "DIPLOMATIC TEA"—WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION. MRS. MARVIN BISHOP, CHAPTER REGENT, AS DOLLY MADISON, WAS THE HOSTESS AS SHE RECEIVED: MRS. JAMES MONROE, MRS. JOHN ADAMS, MRS. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, LADY WASHINGTON, MRS. JOHN JAY, MRS. RANDOLPH, MADAM LILLA AND MRS. JOHN MARSHALL. OTHERS IN THE CAST WERE ROSELDA, A GYPSY FORTUNE TELLER, AND CAESAR, THE BUTLER



SOUTH WEST POINT CHAPTER, HARRIMAN, TENN. THE UNVEILING OF THE MARKER FOR SOUTH WEST POINT, AN IMPORTANT MILITARY POST ON THE BORDER OF THE CHEROKEE NATION, ESTABLISHED IN 1792 BY GEN. JOHN SEVIER. THIS FEDERAL CARRISON PLAYED A VERY IMPORTANT PART IN THE EARLY HISTORY OF TENNESSEE. RETURN J. MEIGS, THE INDIAN AGENT, WAS STATIONED AT THIS CARRISON UNTIL ITS REMOVAL TO HIWASSEE IN 1807



MARKER TO MARGARET POLK ALEXANDER, REAL DAUGHTER, PRESENTED BY HALIFAX CONVENTION CHAPTER, CHARLOTTE, N. C. UNVEILED BY ALICE M'ADEN JONES, IN OLD CEMETERY, CHARLOTTE



MARKER TO GENERAL GEORGE GRAHAM, REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER, PRESENTED BY BATTLE OF CHARLOTTE CHAPTER, CHARLOTTE, N. C. UNVEILED BY HELEN CIVIL IN OLD CITY CEMETERY, AT CHARLOTTE

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HAWKINSVILLE CHAPTER, HAWKINSVILLE, GA., UNVEILED TWO BRONZE MARKERS ON THE SITE OF FORT MITCHELL AND FORT GREENE. MRS. JOHN S. ADAMS, STATE REGENT, GAVE THE ADDRESS. MRS. E. B. FREEMAN, STATE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY, WAS ALSO PRESENT. DURING THE ADMINISTRATION OF MRS. JELKS, CHAPTER REGENT, THIS CHAPTER HAS WON SIX STATE TROPHIES, HAVING WON THE TROPHY FOR GENERAL EXCELLENCE IN 1935 AND 1936



PAHA WAKAN CHAPTER, VERMILLION, S. DAK., WAS HOSTESS TO A GROUP OF STATE OFFICERS, CHAPTER REGENTS, AND MEMBERS AT A LUNCHEON AND MEETING OF THE SOUTH DAKOTA STATE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT



GOOD CITIZENSHIP MEDAL PRESENTED TO FLORENCE SUTTON OF THE KATE DUNCAN SMITH, D. A. R., SCHOOL, BY OLD ELYTON CHAPTER, BIRMINGHAM, ALA. THE PRESENTATION TOOK PLACE AT BEULAH CHURCH AT GRANT, ALA. FLORENCE WITH X ON SKIRT



BETSY ROSS CHAPTER, LAWRENCE, MASS. THE UNVEILING OF A U. S. GOVERNMENT MARKER TO FRANCIS BROOKS, A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER, AT THE FOWLER CEMETERY IN UNITY, MAINE. MRS. JANE BROOKS PEIRCE OF HUDSON, MAINE, A GRANDDAUGHTER (87 YEARS OLD, SHOWN IN PICTURE), UNVEILED THE MARKER. FRANCIS BROOKS FOUGHT IN THE BATTLE OF MONMOUTH, IN BOTH BATTLES OF STILLWATER, WINTERED AT VALLEY FORGE, WAS IN THE DETACHMENT FROM COL. VOSE'S 1ST MASS. REGT., WHICH SERVED UNDER MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE, AND WAS AT YORKTOWN AT THE FALL OF CORNWALLIS



PELEG CORTON CHAPTER, WINFIELD, KAN. GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL TREE AND MARKER
NOTTINGHAM ACADEMY



MARY CHILTON CHAPTER, SIOUX FALLS, S. DAK., CELEBRATES THE TWENTIETH YEAR OF HOLDING A
CHARTER IN THE NATIONAL SOCIETY WITH THEIR ANNUAL PICNIC



CHAMPOEG CHAPTER, NEWBERG, ORE., RECENTLY PLACED MARKERS ON THE GRAVES OF CARMÍ AND PEGGY STEEL GOODRICH IN THE DAYTON I. O. O. F. CEMETERY. IT IS BELIEVED TO BE THE FIRST INSTANCE IN OREGON WHERE THE GRAVES OF HUSBAND AND WIFE HAVE BEEN MARKED AT THE SAME TIME AND WHERE BOTH WERE CHILDREN OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS



PASADENA CHAPTER, PASADENA, CALIF., GAVE AN IMPRESSIVE FLAG PAGEANT WRITTEN BY ONE OF ITS MEMBERS. THE SPIRIT OF PATRIOTISM (CENTRAL FIGURE) RELATED THE STORY OF EACH FLAG AS IT WAS ADVANCED BY A BEARER IN HISTORIC COSTUME. THE FINE BALANCE OF THE PROGRAM MADE IT AN OUTSTANDING AND BEAUTIFUL CEREMONY. THIS CHAPTER IS THE TENTH OLDEST IN THE STATE



COSHOCTON CHAPTER, COSHOCTON, OHIO, PRESENTED A PAGEANT, "LIVING PAGES FROM WASHINGTON'S DIARY," DEPICTING THE SPIRIT OF WASHINGTON AND HIS TIME. THIS PAGEANT WAS HELD AT THE HISTORIC STAGE COACH TAVERN ON WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY



CLEARWATER CHAPTER, CLEARWATER, FLA., DEDICATED THE HISTORIC McMULLEN LOG CABIN AT COACHMAN STATION. THE BRONZE TABLET MARKING THIS SPOT WAS UNVEILED BY NANCY AND ELIZABETH McMULLEN, TWIN GREAT-GRANDDAUGHTERS OF CAPT. JAMES P. AND ELIZABETH CAMPBELL McMULLEN, WHO HOMESTEADED THE PLACE MORE THAN THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY AGO



RACINE CHAPTER, RACINE, WIS., DEDICATED MARKERS ON THE MOUND CEMETERY GRAVES OF TWO MEMBERS OF THE CHIPPEWA VALLEY CHAPTER: MRS. ELIZABETH DWELLE AND MRS. ELLA VAN AKIN LAMBERTON



THE BOARD MEMBERS OF THE ELIZABETH BENTON CHAPTER OF KANSAS CITY, MO., THE OLDEST CHAPTER IN MISSOURI. CHAIRMEN OF ALL COMMITTEES ARE INCLUDED AND PROBLEMS OF EACH DISCUSSED. THIS CREATES GREATER INTEREST AND DISPENSES WITH THE BUSINESS THAT WOULD TAKE UP TIME IN CHAPTER MEETINGS

Genealogical Department

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

2001-16th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Attention

There have been so many requests for the name and address of those asking questions that we are giving them to you. But this is for FREE information only and we warn our readers against even answering any letter in which the writer suggests that you pay for information.

Queries MUST be typed to avoid mistakes. Send your most important queries. Too much space cannot be given to one inquirer.

The Magazine will deeply appreciate every answer which is sent in for publication.

From the first of January we are printing all queries received (that are typed) as they come in. Owing to lack of space we can not print queries sent in before January first, 1936.

The Genealogical Editor expects to publish in this department of the D. A. R. Magazine, during the coming year, a series of Bible Records. If the members are interested, and wish to have their Bible records thus recorded and will donate them to the Genealogical Editor she will be glad to publish them.

Any material which members desire printed in this department must be sent to the Genealogical Editor.

D. PURYEAR,
Managing Editor.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

JOHNSON.—From Chester County Quaker Meeting Records, compiled 1869 by Gilbert Cope & from records of marriages, births & deaths on file in Pennsylvania Historical Society: Thomas Johnson born Westmoreland, England. Yorkshire, Lake District. Robert Johnson married 1690 Margaret Berthwaite & died 1732 in New Garden, Penn. Their son Benjamin married 25 Sept. 1729 Mary Jackson & died 1732 in New Garden. Caleb Johnson, their son married 21 June 1765 Martha Davis & had son Benjamin born 25 March 1766, died 13 Mch 1822 New Castle, Delaware,

married Jane Richards who was born 15 May 1776 & died 7 Nov. 1862 in Philadelphia, Pa. "Johnson Family Notes" give the following: Robert Johnson came from County Carlow, Ireland to America abt 1714, bringing with him his wife Margaret Berthwaite of Westmoreland England, & their children, probably three, the only one that is mentioned is Joshua, third son, born in Coleboy, County Wicklow, Ireland. Benjamin Johnson was born in New Garden & his son Caleb was County Treasurer in Lancaster Co. under George 3rd of England From "Robert Fulton and the Clermont" written by Alice C. Sutcliffe, in Pennsylvania Historical Society. "In 1773 for

eight years Robert Fulton went to a school kept by Mr. Caleb Johnson, a Quaker gentleman" * * * Robert Fulton was born 1765 in Little Britain, Lancaster Co. Pa. The family of Benjamin West lived nearby. Benjamin Johnson, publisher of law books, had a branch business in Richmond, Va. He traveled bet. Philadelphia & Richmond by boat & carriage, on one of these trips being too ill to reach home, he died at New Castle, Delaware. His bros & sis were Mary, Margaret, Joseph, Jacob, Rebecca, Ann, Elizabeth & Robert. William Savery Johnson, son of Benjamin, was named for his father's friend, the Quaker, William Savery of Philadelphia. His bros & sis were: Richards, Henry, Ann, Rachel, Jane, Caleb, Benjamin, Samuel, Edward & Rachel. Wm. Savery Johnson married Sarah Dorcas, daughter of Samuel & Delia Tew Paul of Gloucester Co. N. J. & their children were: Gertrude, Jane Richards, Henry Paul, Erwin, William Penn, Barclay & Lewis Crew. The following is a list of names of those who were granted tracts of land in New Garden Twp according to the original draft of the Manor: Mary Rowland, John Miller, Robert Johnson, Evan Evans, Joseph Sharp, James Lindley, Thomas Garnett, Joseph Sharp, John Sharp, Michael Lightfoot, John Wily, Thomas Jackson, William Holliday, Abram Marshall, John Miller, Thomas Edmunds & Thomas John, Reece Meredith, Anthony Houston, Wm. Rutledge, Simon Hadley, Benjamin Fred, John Lowden, Thomas Milheus, James Starr, Francis Hobson, Gayen Miller, Joseph Hutton, William Huse, John Thomas, John Evans.—*Mrs. Elmira P. Johnson. Narberth, Penna.*

15648. CONKLIN.—Wanted parentage of Usher Conklin, 1765-1849, of East Guilford, Conn. He married Lucretia, daughter of Capt. Jehiel Meigs, 2nd & Abigail Meigs (daughter of Abigail Dudley & Jehiel Meigs 1st) abt. 1780. They had eight children. Stephen, the eldest, was born 25 May 1791. Their dau Roxanna Lucretia Conklin married Joseph Stannard of Clinton, Conn. She was a cousin of Roscoe Conklin, Senator from N. Y. (See June 1936 Magazine page 573.) The following data in regard to this query is used through

the courtesy of *Mrs. Francis Harrison Corbin. Orange, Penna.*

15648. CONKLIN. — Two brothers, Jacob & Stephen Conkling came to East Guilford, now Madison, Conn. before 1760, from Long Island, N. Y. Stephen married Rhoda Graves, & in the inventory of his estate is mentioned "land lying in Southold, L. I. Jacob Conkling died after 1788, at which time he was a witness to the will of his brother Stephen. Jacob married 24 June 1759 in East Guilford, Conn., Mary, daughter of Jonathan & Mary Bartlett Lee. Usher Conklin was their fifth child. Senator Roscoe Conkling does not belong to this branch of the Conkling Family. Refs: Talcott's Mss. of Guilford Conn. page 137 & Steiner's History of Guilford Conn, page 125.

15689. POPE - NYE - GIBBS - WILDER - EAMES.—Wanted ancestry & all information possible of the following women; * * * of Mercy Nye born 1735, Sandwich, Mass., daughter of Nathan Nye & Patience—died 1787. Wanted maiden name of Patience. (See July 1936 Magazine, page 708.) The following data in regard to this query is used through the courtesy of *Mrs. Mary L. Willis.*

15689. NYE.—Mercy Nye born 1735 at Sandwich, Mass. Her father Nathan Nye married 1st, Sarah Percival, he married 2d Patience Percival. They may have been sisters. In 1740 Nathan & his wife Patience Percival Nye removed to Rochester, Mass.

15600. McNEAL.—John McNeal was a Rev. soldier born in Frederick Co. Va. 1750 died 1825. He married Marthe Davis who was born in Wales 1742 & died abt 1830. Children: Miriam, Nancy, Martha Abraham & Isaac. Wanted complete list of Children, especially proof of a son John, from whom some persons claim descent. Wanted also parentage of John McNeal born in Va. 20 Nov. 1776, died 28 Nov. 1814, married 1800 Anna Good of Penna. Dutch stock. Served in War of 1812. (See April 1936 Magazine, page 355.) The following data in regard to this query is used through the courtesy of *Mrs. A. L. Brown. Rocky Hill, Greenville, Tenn.*

15600. McNEAL.—John McNeal born in Scotland abt 1680, came to Berks Co. Penna between 1700 & 1722, prob. head of

the family. John McNeal (2) with Capt. James Knox 28 May 1776 to April 1777. War Documents 190, P. I; 8th Va. Reg't Hardy Co. W. Va., his Will names wife Amy Parsons & children, James, Jonathan, John Strother who married Anna Goode & served in War of 1812. Huldah who married Andrew Russell, Sallie who married Isaac Pancake, Sidney who married Hannibal Pugh, Jenny who married David Strover, Amy, 4th wife of John Vance, & Mary, called Polly, who married Samuel Hume. Further information from Wm. H. McNeal. The Dalles. Oregon.

15372. **SANKEY - SINKEY.** — Wanted ances & all infor possible of Richard Wm. Sankey who married Mary McCartney in Huntingdon Co. Penna. He was born abt 1750 & died abt 1840. (See February 1935 Magazine page 120.) The following data in regard to this query is used through the courtesy of *Wm. H. Waller 72 Main Street, Canton, Penna.*

15372. **SANKEY - SINKEY.** — Wm. & Mary McCartney Sinkey had the following chil: Richard married Helen Wheeler; William; Sarah married Wm. Green; Nancy mar George Green; Jane mar. Luke Potter; James mar ——— Potter; Daniel, bachelor; Betsey mar. Daniel Heath; Martha mar David ———; & three other children. This list was given by Jane Sinkey Waller, granddaughter of Wm & Mary Sinkey. The family moved from Barree Twp. Huntingdon Co. Pa. to Hartford Twp. Licking Co. Ohio abt 1818; thence to Jackson Co. Iowa abt 1841. Mary McCartney was prob the daughter of Daniel McCartney, who died 1818 leaving seven children. Richard Sinkey was born 1783, mar Helen Wheeler who was born 1791, daughter of Wilson & Temperance Jones Wheeler; moved from Licking Co Ohio to Florence Twp. Williams Co. Ohio abt 1735; died in Montcalm Co. Mich. 1863; had eleven children. See History of Steuben Co. Indiana and U. S. 1850 Census records William Co. Ohio, family 761, page 111. Would like to correspond with anyone interested in these families.

15336a—Wanted all information possible of the Willoughby family & would like to corres. with descendants. (See November 1934 Magazine page 687.) The following data is used through the courtesy

of *Wm. H. Waller, 72 Main Street, Canton, Penna.*

15336a. **WILLOUGHBY.** — Catharine Willoughby born 1 Aug 1772 married Andrew born 21 Sept 1769, son of Andrew Ferrier (Cumberland Co. Pa. militia Captain) & Jane Marlin; had 13 children; moved from Lach. Twp., Mifflin Co. Pa. to Harrison Co. O. abt 1804; thence to William Co. O. abt 1735; Catharine died 6 Apr. 1847, Andrew 3 Aug. 1845; graves in cemetery southeast of Columbia, O. Would like to correspond in regard to Catharine Willoughby.

QUERIES

15723. **THOMAS - DAY.** — Wanted all infor possible of the family of Judah & Altha Thomas whose son John Thomas was born 29 Sept. 1787 near Sumpter, S. Car. & also of his wife Lucy Day whom he married 24 Dec 1809 in S. Car. She was born nr Horseshoe Dist. S. Car. 28 Aug 1794. They moved to Dallas Co. Ala. 1814/15. The Thomas & Day families were in S. Car. before the Rev. & were granted lands for their Rev. services. Would like Rev. records in these lines with ref. for same.

(a) **TAYLOR.** — Wanted parentage & Rev. rec in ancestry of Green Wooten Taylor & Martha Brown Taylor, first cousins, who were married in Montgomery Ala. 1832 Green Wooten Taylor was born in 1800. His brother Ludwell Taylor's will was probated in Montgomery, Ala. 1842. Martha Brown Taylor was born in 1815 & was prob. the daughter of Roland Taylor. Would like proof of this.

(b) **WRIGHT-AYRES.**—Wanted parentage & Rev. record in line of ancestry of Edward Arter Wright who was born April 1784 in Cheraw, S. Car., & also of his wife Charlotte H. Ayres who was born March 1819. Their daughter Martha Anne married John J. Jones in March or Nov. 1836 & moved to Macon Co. Ala. John J. was the son of John & Lucretia Benton Jones, & their other children were: Elijah, Luke, Frank, Stephen, Kitty who married John Hall, & Polly who married ——— Luke. The father John & his other children moved to Tenn. Wanted his ancestry also.—*Mrs. Jack Thomas. San Marcos, Texas.*

15724. **MOWREY - MOWERY - MOWRY - BURTNETT.**—Wanted given names & ancestry of parents of John Mowrey, born 29 Feb. 1809, prob in Penna. & also of his wife Eleanor Burtnett, born 13 Aug 1810, whom he married 27 Sept. 1827 in Knox Co. O. Her mother or grandmother was traditionally Mary Maple, of a family of rank in Scotland, disinherited & disowned for marriage to — Burtnett in England. —*Miss Emma Mowrey. 506 South Market St. Knoxville, Illinois.*

15725. **HOSACK - HOSICK - HOOSAC.** — William Nivin moved from Delaware to Washington Co. Pa. where he cleared a farm & built a tan yard 1783. 1784 he married Jane Hosack, Wanted her parentage, dates & Rev. rec. in ancestry. Their children were Martha, John, Isabelle & Jane.

(a) **STEELE - STEEL.**—Wanted ancestry with Rev. rec. in line, & all infor. possible of John Steele, 1777-1835, & also of his wife Jane —, 1769-1834. They removed from eastern Penna. to either Carroll or Harrison Co. Ohio. Their children were; James, Nathaniel born 1802, William, Betsey & Elinor (Nellie) who married 1837 William Nevin.—*Mrs. D. C. Bell. 611 W. 10 Ave. Topeka, Kansas.*

15726. **SMITH.**—Wanted all information possible of Samuel Smith who came to Sharon, Conn. from Great Nine Partners, N. Y. 1754. Selectman 1766. Returned to Nine Partners. His sons Stephen, Joseph & Samuel settled in or near Bath, N. H. before the Revolution.

(a) **JOHNS.**—Wanted parentage & all information possible of Naomi Johns, who married in Sharon, Conn. Stephen Smith, Their 1st child was born 10 Jan. 1763.—*Mrs. F. E. Waters. 11 Walnut St. Brattleboro, Vermont.*

15727. **SMITH-BEEBE.**—Wanted maiden name, parentage & all data possible of Mrs. Smith, widow with two children who married Samuel Harris Beebe (born in Scotland) during the Rev. Lived in Penna. Their son David Beckwith Beebe was born 28 Feb. 1781 in Grassy Hill, Lyme Conn. Had several daughters. Tradition states that her father & brother were killed in an early battle of the Rev. & her mother died during the war.—*Miss Ruth Henning. 1251 N. Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.*

15728. **FORCE - MITCHELL - SEAL - SEHL.**—Wanted parentage of Sarah Force Mitchell & of Robert Seal who were married Oct. 5, 1822. The History of Hunterton & Somerset Counties, N. J. page 465, gives date of birth of Sarah Force Mitchell as 26 Jan 1794 & her death as 22 Dec 1870, burial at Fountain Grove Cemetery at Glen Gardner, N. J. She was the daughter of Joseph Force, wanted dates of his birth & death & information of military service with official authority for same. Wanted also maiden name of mother of Sarah & the date of her mar. to Joseph Force. Sarah Force married first John Mitchell, Wanted his parentage & information relative to military service of his father.—*Mrs. Eleanor Gary. 3418 N. Pershing Drive, Clarendon, Va.*

15729. **PERRY.** — Wanted parentage, maiden name of wife & all dates of John Perry born nr Leesburg, Loudoun Co. Va., also the names of his bros. & sis. The three known were; James, William who moved to Maryland & John who moved to Russellville, Ky. He was born 1789 & died 1851.—*Mrs. Pearl McLelland 464 East 17th South. Salt Lake City. Utah.*

15730. **RICHARDSON.**—James Johnson (Johnston) a ship builder, was born near Richmond, Va. & removed to Ky. abt 1789, taking a great number of slaves with him. He married in Franklin Co. Ky, Mary Jane (Polly) Richardson 10 Jan 1799. Their children were: William James, Thomas, Jane, Nancy, Martha, Sarah & Elizabeth. Polly Richardson had a brother Judge John Richardson. Michael Johnson, cousin of Wm. James Johnson was postmaster at Lexington, Ky. for over forty years. One of John Richardson's sons was Nathaniel. Wanted parentage of Judge John Richardson & of Mary Jane Richardson.—*Mrs. Ethyle Porter Weede. 1708 South Broadway. Pittsburg, Kansas.*

15731. **BROWER.**—Wanted parentage & all infor. possible of family of Jane (Jinney) Brower who was born 29 May 1757 & died 1795. She married 2 Nov. 1775 Nazareth, son of Cornelius & Mary Archer Brower, born 1755, died 9 Nov. 1817. Jane is thought to have been a dau. of Charles Brower. Nazareth & Jane Brower had daughter Elizabeth born 23 Jan 1792

died 24 Jan 1844 married John D. Smith, wanted his parentage & dates. Wanted also parentage of Mary Archer who married Cornelius Brower. Probably all from Poughkeepsie Dutchess Co. N. Y.—*Miss Carola Bogardus, 1460 North Broad Street. Hillside, New Jersey.*

15732. LEWIS-FIELD.—Wanted ancestry of Richard Lewis, who was living in Hillsborough Dist., Randolph Co. N. C. 1790 & was married to Lydia Field. Her father was William Field who married Lydia —. Wanted maiden name of Lydia & ancestry of this Field Family.—*Mrs. W. A. Wood. 6095 Romany Road Oakland, Calif.*

15733. FORD.—Wanted Rev. rec., place of Residence in Va. of Jonathan Ford who was a Rev. soldier from Va. His son John Ford came from Harpers Ferry, Va.—*Mrs. Ruth McAdams. 306 Miami Street. Urbana, Ohio.*

15734. HAMILTON.—Wanted given name, Rev. record & all information possible of father of Charles Hamilton, who was born 7 Dec. 1760 either in Vermont or Conn. He married in 1783 Martha Castle who was born 1764 in Woodbury, Conn. Their children were; David, Stoddard, Lucy, Paulina, Charles, Eber & Clark, all born at Essex, Vt.—*Miss Ida Lucy Cutler. 307 Sherman Street. Joliet, Ill.*

15735. PECK-MILLER.—Wanted all information possible of ancestry of William Peck, born 25 Feb. 1788 died 12 July 1862, also of his wife Lucretia Miller who was born 2 Jan 1794 & died 13 April 1839. They were married 11 April 1811. Their children were; Angelina, William C., David B., Armenius D., Betsey, Matilda & Oliver F. In 1820 this family lived at Watertown, N. Y. moving in 1830 to Chautauqua, N. Y. & in 1835 to Danville, Illinois.—*Mrs. Grace A. Kerr. 313 Union Street. Joliet, Illinois.*

15736. ROE - HAINES - HAYNES. — Wanted parentage of Edward Haynes Roe who was born 21 May 1817 possible in Great Bend, Penna. He married Emily Catherine Rose. Edward is supposed to have had bros.; James Ezekiel & Walter & sisters Phoebe & Sally.

(a) ROSE-ROOSA. — Wanted date of birth & ancestry of John Rose or Roosa. Family now goes by the name of Rose but believe it was originally Roosa. John Rose

married 11 Feb. 1826 Margaret Masten in Bloomingburg, N. Y. He died previous to 1846.—*Mrs. Dorothy E. Pelloth. 19 Tonnele Avenue. Jersey City.*

Bible Record

The following is from the Adams Bible and was sent to me by Mrs. Martha Adams Glass of Seattle, Washington.

Children of David Smith and first wife, Triphena Sherman:

1. Avery Smith, b. Mar. 13, 1803, Chateaugay, N. Y.
2. Fannie N. Smith, b. Aug. 13, 1807, Alburgh, Vermont.
3. Phineas Smith, b. April 4, 1811, Alburgh, Vermont.
4. James Smith, b. Jan. 22, 1813, Alburgh, Vermont.
5. Elvina Smith, b. Mar. 31, 1815, Alburgh, Vermont.

Children of David Smith and second wife, Deborah Tarbox:

6. Maynard Smith b. Feb. 7, 1818, Alburgh, Vermont.
7. John Smith, b. Oct. 8, 1821, Alburgh, Vermont.
8. Augustus Smith, b. Mar. 16, 1823, Henchenbrook, Canada.
9. Joshua Smith, b. Mar. 16, 1823, Henchenbrook, Canada.
10. John Smith, b. Aug. 10, 1826, Henchenbrook, Canada.
11. Sally Smith, b. Aug. 22, 1828, Henchenbrook, Canada.

Adams family record

Kimble Adams, b. Nov. 9, 1809; d. Apr. 10, 1879 at Luana, Iowa; m. Dec. 13, 1831 to Elvina Smith, b. Mar. 31, 1815 at Alburgh, Vermont; d. May 26, 1900 at Osage City, Kansas.

1. Fidelia Adams, b. Sept. 20, 1832 at Jamestown, Canada; d. Jan. 6, 1913 at Ceres, California.

2. Siantha Adams, b. Feb. 17, 1834 at Burke, Franklin County, N. Y.; d. Nov. 5, 1897 at Elgin, Illinois.

3. Willard Adams, b. Oct. 26, 1835 at Jamestown, Canada; d. Dec. 14, 1906 at Hardin, Iowa.

4. Jane Adams, b. Aug. 6, 1837 at Jamestown, Canada.

5. James Adams, b. Mar. 24, 1839 at Jamestown, Canada; d. Jan. 31, 1922 at Osage City, Kansas.

6. Asher Adams, b. Feb. 8, 1842 at Burke, Franklin County, N. Y.; d. Mar. 14, 1919 at Osage City, Kansas.

7. Aurelia Adams, b. Feb. 3, 1845, at Burke, Franklin County, N. Y.; d. Sept. 9, 1863 at Luana, Iowa.

8. Firelia Adams, b. Feb. 3, 1845 at Burke, Franklin County, N. Y.

9. Orson Adams, b. Jan. 9, 1848, at Burke, Franklin County, N. Y.; d. Feb. 19, 1850 at Burke, Franklin County, N. Y.

10. Althea Adams, b. Jan. 9, 1848 at Burke, Franklin County, N. Y.

11. Martha Adams, b. Jan. 12, 1850 at Burke, Franklin County, N. Y.

12. Eliza Ann Adams, b. Sept. 28, 1851 at Burke, Franklin County, N. Y.

13. Hannah Maria Adams, b. Mar. 18, 1856 on farm near Hardin, Iowa.

From the Asher Adams Family Bible in my possession.

1. Lillian May, daughter of Asher Adams and Sarah Ellen Thompson Adams, b. Dec. 13, 1871, Luana, Iowa; m. Oct. 7, 1896 to Frank Eri Wilson.

2. Frederick William Adams, son of Asher and Sarah Ellen Adams, b. Mar. 14, 1876, Osage City, Kansas; d. Feb. 26, 1877, Osage City, Kansas.

3. Jessie Evangeline, daughter of Asher and Sarah Ellen Adams, b. Mar. 2, 1878, Osage City, Kansas; d. Mar. 5, 1932, Pittsburg, Kansas; buried, Osage City, Kansas; m. Sept. 28, 1900 to John McConnell Marshall.

4. Mabel Elizabeth, daughter of Asher and Sarah Ellen Adams; b. Sept. 6, 1886, Osage City, Kansas; m. June 26, 1920 to Flotow Evans, at Portland, Oregon.

5. Florence Marie, b. Dec. 12, 1889, Osage City, Kansas; m. June 22, 1910 to Harry B. Peery.

John Bowles was born A. D. October 10, 1766. Died A. D. 1834 February 23, Aged 68 years.

Jane Bowles was born A. D. 1764. Died A. D. 1838 January 16th in the 74th year of her age.

Lucretia Bowles, born A. D. 1798 July 6.

Mary Bowles born A. D. 1801 June 24th.

Sally Williams Bowles Born A. D. 1803 Decm. 25.

John Samuel Bowles Born A. D. 1809 March 13.

Mary A. wife of John S. Bowles died Thursday 12th of Feb. A. D. 1957 aged 31 years.

This record refers to the family residing in Washington County, State of Maryland.

Thomas C. Bowles, Born A. D. 1795 Nov. 28. Died April 8, 1857. fath

Jane Bowles, Born A. D. 1798, April 17th. Died April 18, 1884.

Eleanor Jane Bowles Born A. D. 1820, Feb. 1st. Died August 1, 1891.

John Bowles Born A. D. 1821, Nov. 16. Died Sept. 3, 1822.

Lucretia S. Bowles Born A. D. 1823. Sept. 19th. Died Nov. 23, 1867.

Elizabeth R. Bowles Born A. D. 1826 Jany. 1st.

Theo. G. C. Bowles Born A. D. 1828 July 3. Died April 8th, 1879.

James R. Bowles Born A. D. 1831, May 30th. Nathan D. Bowles and David D. Bowles, twins,

Born A. D. 1833, May 3.

Orlyn D. Bowles Born A. D. 1836, June 14. Died March 13th, 1879.

Mary Matilda Bowles Born A. D. 1840 July 28th. Died 30th same Inst.

(NOTE: Above Thomas Carrington Bowles was a son of the above John and Jane Bowles. No explanation why his name was not included in the list of births in the old Bible.)

James Rogers Born A. D. 1768 August 18th. Died A. D. 1823 May 16th.

Eleanor Rogers Born A. D. 1773 August 18th. Died A. D. 1810 Jany. 5.

Jane Rogers Born A. D. 1798 April 17th. Died April 18th 1884 at Luan, Clayton County, Iowa and is buried at Monona, Iowa.

Florah Rogers Born A. D. 1799 Decm. 14. Died A. D. 1829 in February.

Elizabeth Boyd Rogers Born A. D. 1802 Decm. 5.

James Sharon Rogers Born A. D. 1813 Feby. 1. Eleanor and Angelina Rogers Born A. D. 1816

March 22. Angelina died March 1849.

This record refers to a family in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania.

The above records are in an old New Testament which was over 100 years old when given to my grandmother, Elizabeth Rogers Bowles Thompson, about 1895.

Above Bible is now in my possession.

The following records are from the Stephen Hurd Thompson Bible.

The record sheets were taken out of the Bible and sent to me.

Marriages

Stephen H. Thompson and Elizabeth R. Bowles were married November 5th, 1846.

Births

Stephen H. Thompson was born December 27th A. D. 1823.

Elizabeth R. Thompson was born January 1st A. D. 1826.

Matilda Jane, daughter of Stephen H. and Elizabeth R. Thompson was born August 24th A. D. 1847.

Sarah Ellen, daughter of Stephen H. and Elizabeth R. Thompson was born September 6th A. D. 1849.

William Carrington, son of Stephen H. and Elizabeth R. Thompson was born May 26th A. D. 1851.

Mary Emma, daughter of Stephen H. and Elizabeth R. Thompson was born September 16th A. D. 1853.

Lucretia Evangeline, daughter of Stephen H. and Elizabeth R. Thompson, was born September 16th A. D. 1855.

John Theodore was born September 19th, 1857. Charles James was born Dec. 24th 1859.

Seldon Candee and Ernest Victor, twins, were born August 20th 1863.

Deaths

Stephen H. Thompson Feb. 10, 1879.

Lucretia Evangeline, Mar. 13, 1879.

Elizabeth R. Thompson, Feb. 23, 1910.

William Carrington, April 25, 1914.

John Theodore, Dec. 24, 1931.

Charles James, Jan. 1934.

MRS. MABEL ADAMS EVANS,
421 West Kansas Ave., Pittsburg, Kansas.

Discovery of Valuable Revolutionary Records

DURING the past few years the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has been conducting a Nation wide search to discover and record information of a genealogical and historical character, of the Revolutionary period. In this connection a notable discovery has been made by Mrs. L. H. Pinkham of Esther Reed Chapter, Spokane, Washington, which consists in the locating and listing of 669 Revolutionary documents, a list which has never before been made public.

Some ten years ago, Mr. E. C. Fleming of Spokane, was called back to his ancestral home in Bellows Falls, Vermont, to assist in closing the estate of his family, who with the generations preceding them, had occupied the home since before the Revolution. Among the treasures brought to light was a strong box containing the documents in question. Mr. Richard F. Barker, a nephew of Mr. Fleming, now holds in his possession the bulk of these papers, and writes the following history concerning them.

"Shortly after the close of the Revolutionary War, an attempt was made to obtain additional pay, on account of the depreciation of the currency, for the soldiers serving in the Rhode Island Regiments. A committee was appointed by the Rhode Island Legislature, and a report made showing the 'Depreciation Accounts,' or the additional amount of pay to which the soldier was entitled.

"This report was accepted by the Rhode Island Legislature at the October session, 1785. No provision was made by the Legislature for the payment of these sums, which were apparently viewed as a claim on the Federal Government, after the close of the war, rather than the State Government; though the State by its action, officially certified as to the amounts due.

"From time to time an attempt was made to have Congress pass a bill appropriating money for the payment of these 'Depreciation Accounts,' or 'Rhode Island Claims' as they came to be known, but without success.

"After a few years of waiting for additional pay,—which was never to appear,—a large number of the former soldiers assigned their interest in this 'Depreciation Payment' to speculators who offered ready cash, at, of course, a fraction of the face value of the account, and who expected to be well repaid for these advances, when, through an appropriation by Congress, these claims were paid in full.

"The firm of Bulfinch & Storer of Boston were holding a large number of these claims, when they failed during the depression of 1796, and one of their creditors, John Atkinson, a New York merchant and importer, took over on January 1st, 1797, some 600 individual claims, having a face value of 18,075 pounds."

This list of Revolutionary soldiers above referred to, has been copied from these individual claims which John Atkinson received at that time, and which are still in the possession of his descendants, Mr. E. C. Fleming of Spokane and Mr. Richard F. Barker of Bellows Falls, Vermont.

Each "Claim" is a separate document, being an assignment of the pay claimed. Each gives the rank of the soldier, the regiment in which he served, and the amount claimed, and every one is not only signed by the soldier before two witnesses, but is sworn to by a Justice of the Peace.

Mrs. Pinkham recalled these old papers, and set about securing a list of them for use in the National D. A. R. Library at Washington, D. C. Eventually such a list was received, attested by the owners as being a true copy of the names mentioned in the documents, and this list properly backed and inscribed, was presented to the National Congress in Washington, D. C., by the Regent of Esther Reed Chapter, of Spokane, Washington, Mrs. William N. Day.

This list is also included in the 2nd volume of Genealogical Gleanings presented to the National Library by Mrs. Charles E. Head, State Regent of Washington.

Revolutionary War Pensions

THE Revolutionary War pension applications of the soldier and his widow contain such valuable information that a special searcher has for several years been employed in the Registrar General's Department to make extracts from the Pension Records as an aid in the verification of application papers. These records are subsequently typed, bound and placed in the D. A. R. Library. Realizing that this information should be made available to our members, we now publish some of these extracts.

LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER,
Registrar General.

Helpful Hints in Genealogical Research

IN order to assist those interested in genealogical research we will, from time to time, submit data of unusual value that is received at the office of the Registrar General. We will welcome similar contributions.

VITAL RECORDS OF THE UNITED STATES

<i>State</i>	<i>Date When State Registration Commenced *</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Date When State Registration Commenced *</i>
Alabama	1908	Nevada	1911
Arizona	1909	New Hampshire	1640
Arkansas	1914	New Jersey	1848
California	1905	New York	1880
Colorado	1907	New Mexico	1919
Connecticut	1636	North Carolina	1913
Delaware	1861-63	North Dakota	1889
Florida	1917	Oklahoma	not reported
Georgia	1919	Ohio	1908
Illinois	1916	Oregon	1903
Idaho	1911	Pennsylvania	1906
Indiana	1899	Rhode Island	1636
Iowa	1880	South Carolina	1915
Kansas	1911	South Dakota	1905
Kentucky	1911	Tennessee	not reported
Louisiana	1914	Texas	1908
Maine	1892	Utah	1905
Maryland	1898	Vermont	1724
Massachusetts	1630	Virginia	1853
Michigan	1867	Washington	not reported
Minnesota	1900	West Virginia	1917
Mississippi	1912	Wisconsin	1876
Missouri	1910	Wyoming	1909
Montana	1907		
Nebraska	1904		

* Utah Genealogical and Historical Magazine,
Vol. 25, p. 87. For detailed information see Vol.
20, pp. 132-136.

ANDREWS, TIMOTHY, born 1753 (place not stated). Residence at date of application—Cincinnati, Cortland Co., N. Y. (W. 20,620; Certificate 7586; Application dated May 8, 1818; Service—Connecticut, issued March 10, 1819; Act of March 18, 1818 at \$8 per month from May 8, 1818.)

He enlisted at Nine Partners, Dutchess Co., N. Y., March 1777, served as a private in Capt. Warner's Co. Col. Heman Swifts' 7th Conn. Regt. He was in the battles of Germantown and Monmouth and was discharged March 1, 1780, at Morristown, N. J.

Timothy Andrews was residing in Solon, Cortland Co., N. Y., Sept. 13, 1820—aged 66 years and states that his wife Mary Andrews is 64 years old.

Timothy Andrews died May 22, 1843.

ANDREWS, MARY, widow of Timothy, age 87 years. Residence at date of application—Cortlandville, Cortland Co., N. Y. (W. 20,620; Certificate 9509; Application dated October 5, 1843; Service—Connecticut, issued July 26, 1845; Act of July 7, 1838 at \$80 per annum from March 4, 1836.)

Mary Andrews declares that she is the widow of Timothy Andrews, who was a Revolutionary soldier and U. S. pensioner under the Act of Congress approved March 18, 1818.

She was married to Timothy Andrews January —, 1790 by Elder Bullock, a Baptist minister, in Nine Partners, N. Y. (her maiden name is not stated).

Samuel Andrews, the oldest son of Timothy Andrews and his wife, Mary, on Oct. 28, 1843, was 51 years old "lacking three days" he was a resident of Cortlandville, N. Y., in 1843.

Jan. 31, 1844, Zillah Ingham of Uncon, Broom Co., N. Y., aged 69 years, declares that she is the daughter of Mary Andrews and her first husband, Samuel Conger.

Mary Andrews, Aug. 9, 1848, survived by the following children: Samuel Andrews, Zillah Ingham and Lydia Tidd, all over 21 years old.

There are no further family data on file.

CAMPER (KAMPER), TILMAN, born April 11, 1759. Residence at date of applica-

tion—Fayette Co., Ky. (W. 8573; Certificate 6227; Application dated October 22, 1832; Service—Virginia, issued February 26, 1833; Act of June 7, 1832 at \$79.23 per annum from March 4, 1831.)

Tilman Camper enlisted in Fauquier Co., Va. (where he then resided) in 1778 and served 6 months in Capt. Leonard Helmsor Helen's Company, Illinois Regiment, Gen. George Roger Clark.

Later he served 7 or 9 months and 15 days under Capt. Bowman, Illinois Regiment, was with said Troops when they captured a post, and a post called Vincennes with Gov. Hamilton and all his forces.

He was drafted in 1780, served 2 months and 8 days in Capt. Weaver's Co. Va. Troops under General Weedon.

In 1781 he was drafted and served 3 months under Captain Ball. They went to Richmond, Va.

Later in the same year he served 3 months in Captain Conway's Co., went to Williamsburg, Va., and was under General Lafayette.

CAMPER (KAMPER), DINAH, widow of Tilman, born April 15, 1764. Residence at date of application Fayette Co., Ky. (W. 8573; Certificate 2707; Application dated February 14, 1837; Service—Virginia, issued June 29, 1839; Act of July 4, 1836, Sec. 3, at \$79.23 per annum from December 4, 1836.)

Dinah Kamper declares that she is the widow of Tilman Kamper, who was a Revolutionary soldier and U. S. pensioner under the Act of Congress approved June 7, 1832.

She was married to Tilman Camper, Oct. 22, 1779, in Fauquier Co., Va. Her maiden name was Dinah Hit or Hitt, daughter of Peter Hitt; they were married by Parson Thompson.

Tilman Camper died, Dec. 3, 1836, in Fayette Co., Ky.

Family Record.—Tilman Kamper was born April 11, 1759; Dinah Hitt was born April 15, 1764; and married Oct. 22, 1779. Their children: Thomas Kamper, b., Sept. 19, 1780; Anne Kamper, b., Jan. 13, 1782; Benjamin James Kamper, b., July 17, 1783; Sarah Kamper, b., Jan. 15, 1786; Jonathan Kamper, b., Jan. 13, 1788; Nim-

rod Kamper, b., Nov. 3, 1789; Elizabeth Kamper, b., March 3, 1791; Polly Kamper, b., Feb. 28, 1793; Nancy Kamper, b., March 2, 1795; Charles Weaver Kamper, b., April 1, 1797; Joel Hitt Kamper, b., June 21, 1799; Peter Kamper, b., June 25, 1802; Mirriam Kamper, b., March 7, 1804; Levy Kamper, b., March 10, 1806; Reuben Hitt Kamper, b., March 19, 1808.

Silman Kamper was born April 11, 1795.

Dec. 24, 1838, Nancy Marsh of Fayette Co., Ky., aged 43 years, declares that she is the 9th child of Tilman and Dinah Camper, was born March 2, 1795, states that her father Tilman Kamper died Dec. 3, 1836.

May 19, 1839, Levi B. Kamper of Fayette Co., Ky., aged 33 years, declares that he is a son of Tilman Camper and Dinah Hitt Kamper. The family with the exception of his father writes their names with a "K."

There are no further family data on file.

CHRISTIE, JAMES, born April 16, 1758. Residence at date of application—Shelby Co., Ky. (W. 9,782; Certificate 5442; Application dated September 18, 1832; Service—Virginia, issued February 11, 1833; Act of June 7, 1832 at \$56 per annum from March 4, 1831.)

James Christie was born April 16, 1758, in Lancaster Co., Pa.

He was living in Pittsylvania Co., Va., when he volunteered May, 1777, served 3 months in Captain Donaldson's Va. Company.

He served from Feb., 1779, until July, 23, 1779, in Capt. William Witcher's Va. Company.

He enlisted March or April, 1780, and served 10 months under Captain Clement, Colonel Faulkner's Va. Regiment; was in the battle of Camden.

In the above service he served 5 months as a substitute, but does not remember for whom and volunteered for the other 5 months.

James Christie died March 8, 1837, in Shelby County, Ky.

His discharge from Capt. William Witcher's Co. of militia from Pittsylvania Co., Va.; was dated at Camden, S. C.,

July 23, 1779, and signed by William Witcher, Capt.

After the Revolutionary War he moved to N. C. thence to Franklin Co., Va., then to Lincoln Co., Ky., for 1 year, then settled in Shelby Co., Ky.

CHRISTIE, SARAH, widow of James, born April 19, 1762. Residence at date of application—Shelby Co., Ky. (W. 9,782; Application dated September 10, 1838.)

Sarah Christie declares that she is the widow of James Christie, who was a Revolutionary soldier and U. S. pensioner under the Act of Congress passed June 7, 1832.

She was married to James Christie March 20, 1781 or 1782, in Orange Co., Va. (her maiden name is not stated).

Their sixth child, Israel, was 45 years of age in 1838.

In 1853, the following were referred to as heirs of James and Sarah Christie: James Christie, William, John and Isaac Christie and their 3 sisters (but their names were not stated).

Sarah Christie died March 27, 1844, in Ripley County, Indiana.

There are no further family data on file.

FULLER, ELISHA, age 59 years in 1820, born in Lynn, Massachusetts. Residence at date of application—Charlestown, Middlesex Co., Mass. (W. 19,303; Certificate 14,679; Application dated April 6, 1818; Service—Massachusetts, issued September 14, 1819; Act of March 18, 1818, at \$8 per month from April 6, 1818.)

He enlisted in the winter of 1777, served 3 months as a marine on board the U. S. S. "Hancock", Capt. John Manley, was captured by the British ship "Rainbow", was carried to Halifax as a prisoner and detained until he escaped in the autumn, 1778.

Sept., 1778, he enlisted and served on board the U. S. S. "Raleigh", Capt. Barry, which was captured 3 days after sailing from Boston.

He also served 8 months on board the U. S. S. "Trumbull", and 8 months on board the U. S. S. "Confederacy" (no details given).

July 20, 1820, Elisha Fuller, aged 59 years, states that his wife is 57 years old. their oldest child is 29 years old.

He has 1 daughter aged 29; 3 sons: one 18 years old, one 14 years old, and the youngest 11 years old (no names given).

Elisha Fuller died Nov. 3, 1822.

FULLER, ELEANOR, widow of Elisha, age 70 years. Residence at date of application—Charlestown, Middlesex Co., Mass. (W. 19,303; Certificate 515; Application dated August 21, 1838; Service—Massachusetts, issued September 28, 1838; Act of July 7, 1838 at \$40 per annum from March 4, 1836.)

Eleanor Fuller declares that she is the widow of Elisha Fuller, who was a Revolutionary soldier and U. S. pensioner under the Act of Congress, passed March 18, 1818.

She was married to Elisha Fuller by Rev. James Freeman, Dec. 14, 1788, at Boston, Mass. (her name before said marriage was Eleanor Tyler).

Aug. 21, 1838, Charles C. Fuller of Charlestown, Middlesex Co., Mass., aged 39 years, declares that Elisha Fuller, late of Charlestown, was his father, and his widow Eleanor Fuller; has resided with deponent for the past 7 years.

There are no further family data on file.

GALLUP, AMOS, age 77 years. Residence at date of application—Stonington, New London Co., Conn. (S. 13,116; Certificate 9,337; Application dated October 6, 1832; Service—Connecticut, issued May 7, 1833; Act of June 7, 1832 at \$194.95 per annum from March 4, 1831.)

Amos Gallup was born in Stonington and has always lived there. His age is recorded in said town Records.

He enlisted March 1, 1776, for a term of 9 months as a private in a Co. of Conn. State Troops commanded by Maj. Oliver Smith who June 1st was appointed Lieut.-Col. of the Regiment under Col. Erastus Woolcott and Nathan Palmer was appointed Captain of said Co., 1st Lieut. John Belcher, 2nd Lieut. Clem Miner, Ens. Moses Palmer during this term; was employed in erecting the fortifications at New

London, Groton and Stonington; was discharged Dec., 1776.

He enlisted May 1, 1779, for 11 months in the Conn. State Troops as a sergeant in a Co. of Matross under Capt. William Latham; they were stationed at Fort Griswold, then under the command of Col. William Ledyard; was discharged April 1, 1780.

He enlisted July 10, 1780, for 3 months in the Continental Army; served 3 months as sergeant in Capt. Elijah Palmer's Co., Major Coon, Lieut.-Col. Benjamin Richards, Col. Hezekiah Willis; was discharged Sept. 15, 1780.

He was appointed Lieut. in the Conn. State Troops and commissioned by Gov. Trumbull, ordered to Stonington Point to take command April 12, 1782, which he did and served from April 15, 1782 until Sept. 15, 1782.

The Troops at Stonington belonged to the Regiment commanded by Colonel McClellan, who was stationed at New London, Sept., 1782. Lieut. Roswell Randall of Stonington was drafted for 2 months to perform duty at Fort Griswold by agreement with Lieut. Randall and consent of Col. Sanil McClellan, then in command at New London and Fort Griswold; he took the place, station and rank of Lieutenant Randall in Capt. Eleaser Prentice's Company for 2 months from Sept. 30, 1782 to Nov. 30, 1782.

Oct. 31, 1832, Edward Hancox of Stonington, New London Co., Conn., aged 87 years, declares that March 1, 1776, he enlisted for 9 months and served as a private in a Co. commanded by Maj. Oliver Smith, later commanded by Capt. Nathan Palmer, 1st Lieut. John Belcher, 2nd Lieut. Clem Miner or Minor, Ensign Moses Palmer, Colonel Woolcott's Regiment. Amos Gallup enlisted at the same time and they served in the same Co. for 9 months.

Oct. 6, 1832, Nehemiah Gallup of Groton, New London Co., Conn., aged 81 years, declares that he was a sergeant in Capt. William Latham's Co. of Matross, Conn. State Troops, under Col. William Ledyard for 2 years previous to August, 1781.

About May 1, 1779, Amos Gallup enlisted as a sergeant in said Co. and served until April 1, 1780, we were the same grade of office, and in the same Co. and mess, etc.

Oct. 6, 1832, George Denison of Stonington, Conn., aged 78 years, declares that he was a corporal in a Co. of Matross commanded by Capt. William Latham for 8 months from Aug., 1779; discharged April, 1780, and Amos Gallup, Esq. of Stonington, served as sergeant in said Co.; he was "my messmate and we lodged together."

Aug. 3, 1832, Amariah Crandol of Wilington, Tolland Co., Conn., aged 71 years, declares that in 1780 he was a private in Capt. Elijah Palmer's Co. for 3 months and Amos Gallup was a sergeant in said Co. and did orderly duty.

Oct. 24, 1832, Joseph Coon of North Stonington, New London Co., Conn., aged 74 years, declares that he enlisted April, 1782, as a private and Amos Gallup was Lieut. in command of said Co., Colonel McClellan's Regiment, etc.

Oct. 24, 1832, Jeremiah York of North Stonington, Conn., aged 67 years, declares that he was drafted Sept., 1782, and served as a private in Capt. E. Prentice's Co., Lieut. Amos Gallup from Sept. 30, 1782 to Nov. 30, 1782.

Nov. 26, 1832, Joshua Wheeler of Stonington, Conn., aged 71 years, declares that in the fall of 1782 he was drafted for 2 months in the Conn. militia, served in Capt. Eleazer Prentice's Co., Colonel McClellan's Regiment for 2 months and Amos Gallup was Lieut. in said Co. at that time.

March 26, 1833, William T. Williams, of Lebanon, New London Co., Conn., declares that he was a grandson of the Elder Governor Trumbull, formerly of said Lebanon, now deceased, that during the Revolutionary War. He was Governor of Conn., deponent father, William Williams, was one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence and was one of the Governor's Council aforesaid during most of the Revolutionary War. The aforesaid Gov. Trumbull died Aug., 1785. "At that time the Gov. papers and records fell into the hands of his son David Trumbull, Esq., dec'd, they were regularly packed up and in order.

The Historical Society of Mass. sent an agent to request Mr. David Trumbull the liberty of selecting papers relative to the history and antiquity of the Country; this request was granted and Dr. Belknap, late of N. H., the agent sent to select the papers and the public papers were removed to Hartford, the papers remaining after the selection of Dr. Belknap and the removal of the public papers when in a very confused state. Mr. Trumbull gave me the liberty (being his nephew) about the year 1807 to collect out of the remains of the paper such as I choose. Afterwards Mr. Trumbull ordered the remainder burnt (to my great regret). I saw the flames consume more than two cartloads of papers. Many of them worthless to be sure but probably many valuable ones.

There are no further family data on file.

LIBBY, WILLIAM, age 67 years. Residence at date of application—Newfield, York Co., Mass. (S. 16,928; Certificate 5,717; Application dated April 20, 1818; Service—Massachusetts, issued January 23, 1819; Act of March 18, 1818 at \$8 per month.)

He enlisted after the battle of Lexington April, 1775, and served 8 months in Capt. Abraham Tyler's Company, Col. Edmund Finney's Regiment; was stationed at Cambridge, he re-enlisted in the same Co. and Regiment and served 1 year, was discharged Dec. 16, 1776, at Albany, New York.

In the spring of 1777 he enlisted for a term of 3 years and served in Captain Skilling's Company, Colonel Francis' Regiment; was discharged at West Point, N. Y., 1780.

The discharge certificate of William Libby from Captain Tyler's Company, Colonel Phinney's Regiment whose term of service would expire Dec. 31, 1776, signed John Lansing J. Sec'y dated Albany, Dec. 16, 1776.

July 19, 1820, William Libbey aged 70 years of Newfield, Me., states that his wife Elizabeth was 66 years, his son Edward aged 36 years.

Feb. 13, 1824, William Libbey aged 75 years, wife Betsey aged 66 years (no reason stated for the various ages).

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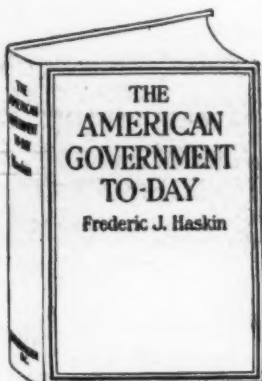
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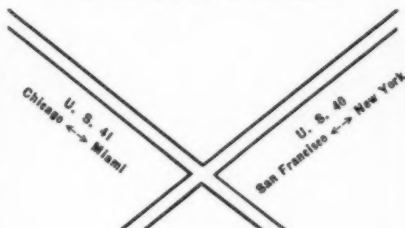
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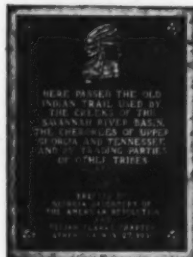


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